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EASTERN SHORE INTELLIGENCER.  
(Vol. XIIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1802. (No. 629.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No person can be more averse to complaints against the officers of government than myself; but, having received from one of them the greatest piece of injustice, that will probably be recorded in the annals of the present administration; I should consider myself highly criminal indeed, in the eyes of the Public, were I to remain silent.

On the 8th of January 1800, I was appointed a Purser in the navy of the United States, by Benj. Stoddert, Esq, the then Secretary of the Navy, and was ordered by him to join the armed brig Richmond at New York, under the command of Capt. Richard Law, jun.—as will appear from the following letter.

"Navy Department, 8th June, 1800.  
SIR—You are hereby appointed a Purser in the navy.  
You will repair immediately to New York, and place yourself under the command of Capt. Law, of the Richmond.  
Your pay and emoluments commence from this day.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.  
(Signed)  
BENJAMIN STODDERT.

Mr. Thomas Stanford.  
The Richmond returned from her cruise in 1801—and I repaired to Washington and settled my accounts with the accountant of the navy.

On the 11th day 1801, Congress passed a law reducing the number of vessels, and limiting the number of some of the officers, to be retained in service; amongst those whose number was not limited by that act, were Purser. Some short time after the rising of Congress, a Squadron was ordered to be got ready for the Mediterranean, to check the insolence of the Tripolines; I embraced that opportunity to express my wishes to the then acting Secretary of the Navy (Gen. S. Smith) of being continued in the service of my country, and received from him the following letter of selection and retention—

"Navy Department, 2d June, 1801.  
SIR,  
I have the pleasure to inform you that the President has selected you as one of the Purser's authorized to be retained in service on the peace establishment.

You will repair to Philadelphia, and place yourself under the command of Lieut. John Shaw, of the George Washington.

Accept the assurances of my respect and esteem. For Henry Dearborn acting secretary of the navy.  
(Signed)

S. SMITH."  
Mr. Thomas Stanford, Purser.

Immediately on the receipt of the foregoing letter, I applied to Gen. Smith for a warrant, which (by the absence of the President from the seat of government in 1802, and the secretary at that time having no blanks signed) I had never received. Previous to leaving the United States, a warrant as Purser, signed by Mr. Jefferson, was forwarded on to me.

I must here observe, that I was the first Purser who received a letter of selection and retention on the Peace establishment; for although there were four others in the Mediterranean Squadron, and the peace establishment

law took place previous to their being arranged, yet they only received letters merely attaching them to their respective vessels.

On my return to the United States it was intimated to me by a friend that he understood I was to be discharged under the peace establishment law: of this however I took but little notice, knowing that I had already been retained on that very law and imagining that if ever I was discharged, it would happen only as the consequence of a subsequent act of Congress that might possibly take place to that purport posterior in date to any law then existing; or by impeachment for mal-conduct—which I with sufficient confidence supposed not probable;—or else from abuse of power in the head of the navy department;—which at that time I was by no means disposed to think likely;—not many days however had elapsed before I was honoured with a letter from the Hon. Rob. Smith in the following words.

"Navy Department, 21st May, 1802.  
SIR,

As you are not to be retained in the navy, it may be acceptable to you to have early information, that after settling your accounts you will be no longer considered as holding the warrant of purser: But you will be permitted to retire from the service under the peace establishment law.

I am with respect, sir, your most obedient servant.  
(Signed)

R. SMITH."  
Mr. Thomas Stanford.

Being at a loss how to account for such preposterous and extraordinary conduct, I sent him the following answer—

"Washington, June 10th 1802.  
The Hon. Rob. Smith, Secretary of the navy.

SIR,  
It was with much surprise that I this day received your letter under date of the 2d ult. in forming me that "as I was not to be retained in the navy, I was, after settling my accounts as Purser, permitted to retire from the service under the peace establishment law." I have therefore to request that you will inform me, whether I am to consider it as a discharge from the service, and if a discharge the cause or causes thereof; or whether I am to consider it only as a permission to resign. As I know of no part of my conduct since my retention in service to justify the former, so, I know of no reason why I should perform the latter. My request therefore is founded on a sacred duty which I owe to my character—that I may satisfy my friends why I was discharged—after having received the following notice from the then secretary of the navy, to which I beg leave to refer you. [here I inserted the letter from Gen. Smith of the 2d June 1801, before recited.]

The circumstance of my being selected by the President to be retained as a Purser, under the act providing for a naval peace establishment &c. I presume you were unacquainted with at the date of your letter, or, I apprehend, it never would have been written. It may be said that many pursers who have been continued in service since that law passed are now discharged, but I have been recently informed sir, that my case is materially different from theirs—they never having been selected under the peace e-

stablishment law, or at least, never having been officially notified thereof.

With respect, I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your very obedient servant  
THOMAS STANFORD."

I waited several days without again hearing from him, and, at length tired out by his silence, I resolved to wait on him in person. At our interview he informed me that "he did not wish me to consider his letter as a discharge it being written merely for the sake of formality," that he had not as yet determined on discharging or retaining me, in service; but believed he would not discharge me, he would conclude on it however, in the course of the day; for if agreeable to arrangements he had made, I could be retained, it should be done; that he actually was entirely ignorant of Gen. Smith's letter of selection and retention at the time of writing his; but that he had a right to discharge me even without four months extra pay as allowed by Congress, to officers discharged under the peace establishment law." "This I did not dispute his inclination to do; for what will not a man do, whose actions when in power, notoriously evince a corruption of honorable and impartial principles? But to discharge me without cause, or the least plausible pretext, was so unaccountable that I almost doubted if the honorable gentleman's mental faculties were not deranged, by the same law under which he wished to derange me.

So far as my discharge related to pecuniary affairs, I felt but little interested; but it was necessary that my friends, being acquainted with my retention, should know the cause of my dismissal from service; I therefore requested of him such a testimonial (in the event of my discharge being determined on) as would remove any unfavorable impressions which might, and in all probability would operate on the minds of those who were unacquainted with the whole affair; he assured me that he would; and on the next morning returned me the

"Mr. Isaac Garretson, late Purser of the frigate President, received a letter of discharge soon after his return from the Mediterranean; it was, I am informed, an exact copy of the one received by me; some few days after its receipt, a gentleman high in office interfered with the secretary of the navy for him—the consequence was that when Mr. G. next met with the secretary and informed him that he had received such a letter of discharge, the secretary pretended entire ignorance of its being sent, said that he never intended to discharge him, and requested Mr. G. to give him up the letter, which was accordingly done, and Mr. Garretson is now considered a retained Purser—though his name does not appear on the printed list containing the names of retained Purser's, communicated to Congress, by the President of the United States at their last session.

+ Yesterday I effected a final settlement of my accounts (for the George Washington) with the accountant of the navy; and received, from Mr. Smith, a warrant on the Treasurer for the balance due me; including the four months pay in consideration of his discharging me under the peace establishment law.

letter I had written him on the 10th ult. with the following endorsement; "At the request of Mr. Stanford, and for the information of his friends, I take pleasure in declaring that his dismissal from the navy service did not result from any consideration of personal demerit on his part—that his commanding officers and all others that have communicated with me on the subject, have spoken of him in terms of high commendation.—It would have been agreeable to me to have retained him in the navy, had the peace establishment law authorized a sufficient number of Purser's to justify it.

Signed  
R. SMITH.  
Navy-Department, 22d June, 1802.

The foregoing is a plain statement of facts as they actually occurred—the truth of which the secretary of the navy cannot nor will not, I presume, pretend to deny: I shall therefore conclude, without any farther comment; leaving the public to judge of his unjustifiable conduct towards me as they may see proper.

THOMAS STANFORD.  
Washington, July 16th 1802.

The printers in the United States willing to hold up to just censure, the improper conduct of men high in office will please to give the foregoing a place in their papers.  
T. S.

From the Palladium,  
THE CLERGY.

We have been favored with a copy of an Ordination Sermon, by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of *Prospert*. We are pleased with the just, and in no small degree, original turn of thought, which pervades it, and recommend it to the attention of serious readers. The justice of the following remarks upon the present situation of the Clergy will be felt.

THE EXTRACT.

"The same persons who deny to us a right of support as ministers, deny us also the occupations and civil rights of common citizens, on occasion. In the next moment, we are magnified into a powerful, dangerous, popish priesthood. We are every thing or nothing, just as may most offend the prejudices of different people—every thing, to encourage the envy of the base—nothing, to provoke the scoffs of the proud.

JULIAN knew better than Nero how to attack the christian ministry; and modern infidels, as far as they could, have followed his example, depriving us of the opportunity for study, that we might become easy victims of their contempt and ridicule. However false and coarse that ridicule, it never fails to excite the contempt of vulgar minds, however great and good the object of it. The ancient fires, lighted for our fathers, were not half so dangerous. The same blind passions, which are provoked against the ministry by ridicule, would be roused to defend it, if violence were done to it. Almost every man or beast has courage enough to resist violence committed on his kind; but there are very few minds of sufficient magnitude, few hearts so established with grace, as to rise above this kind of persecution.



But if in our low condition, in this country, there are any so ignorant and timid, as really to fear, that we are like popish priests, unfriendly to liberty: they ought to be informed, that the reformation from popery was led by ministers of principles—that the revolutions in Europe, which have most favored a temperate and lasting liberty, were advised and assisted by the same kind of ministers. Particularly, those which formed the republics of *Switzerland, Geneva and the United Provinces of the Netherlands*, those achieved in *England, Scotland and Ireland*; and I need not mention that in *America*, or recite their labors in the cause from the whole history of *New England*.

But we claim no part of this governments, we have assisted to erect, like an European hierarchy, excepting what is, by a free election open to all citizens alike; and that is not often accepted, but on some occasion, especially requiring our service. We have no rich livings from rents and tithes. We have no stipends but the free and frugal offerings of the people.

The constitution of the state, indeed contemplating the means of preventing crimes, as well as punishing them, makes it "the duty, of the legislature to provide teachers of piety, religion and morality, throughout the Commonwealth;" because bad men might be as unwilling to provide teachers, to reprove their vices, as judges to punish them; and because no government, but a military despotism, can be supported long, among a people who fear no God; the smallest combinations being sufficient to stop the course of justice, where the consciences of the people or a standing army do not support it. But however this article might increase the number of teachers, it doth not affect one denomination more than another, nor any individual in office, as it adds nothing to their contracts with the people. And as the constitution is above the legislature, it leaves no personal power or patronage, in any of our rulers, to help or hurt us—a power, which has been, in some ancient times, employed to oppress and persecute the ministers of religion, and sometimes to corrupt them by too much indulgence.

But it is for the support of the federal government, when it was falling under a foreign domination, that we have suffered of late the most reproach. What can have attached us too much to this government? It is not, like that of the state charged with the public instruction. We pay to it our share of its imposts, which are vastly larger than all other taxes. Very few of us, compared to other learned professions, have any part in its administration. We found it our duty, as the ministers of peace, to give our voice for an honest neutrality in the late European war and to oppose those prejudices, passions and plots, which would have plunged our country into it—a war which has destroyed the independence of so many small states engaged in it, only to increase the power of those dangerously large before."

#### American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city, dated May 10.

"A large body of the inhabitants of Poland are intending to pass to America. This emigration is under the direction of Kosciusko and Thomas Paine, and with the particular support of Mr. Jefferson, president of the United States. They intend forming a settlement on the banks of the Susquehanna, in New-York state. The number spoken of is 1500, probably many of them with families. This will add to the value of that part of the country it is but thinly settled."

Mr. Waters, supercargo of the ship *Eliza*, from Canton, has brought a shell which weighs 417 lbs: and is to be seen in Turel's cabinet of curiosities, Boston.

On Wednesday night the Constitution frigate, which lay moored off the navy yard, Boston, tripped her anchors, and went ashore at the north part of the town. By assistance of the military from Fort Independence, she was got off without material inju-

ry. In former times this circumstance would be considered ominous. July 27.

The treaty lately held with the Seneca Indians, for the extinguishment of their claim to a small tract of land at Black Rock, on Lake-Erie, for the site of a fort, has failed of success. The principal reason assigned by the Indians for their refusal to make this grant, was, that the Great Spirit is angry with them for selling their lands to the white people; and that he has threatened them with sore calamities, if they do not refrain therefrom in future. The real cause, however, of the failure of the treaty is attributed to another source; The influence which the British possess in the Indian councils, and their dislike to the United States possessing a military post at Black Rock, which is the most imposing and commanding situation on Lake-Erie.

Judge Taylor, of Albany, was the commissioner on the part of the United States; and the honorable Mr. L'Hommiedieu, of Suffolk, Oliver Phelps, esquire, of Ontario, and Charles D. Cooper, esquire, of Albany, the commissioners on the part of this state, at the above treaty. The number of Indians present was supposed to be about 2000.

#### Public Sale.

On the 25th day of August next, the subscriber will offer upon the premises, on a credit of nine and twelve months, (to the highest bidder) with interest from the day of sale,

**A**LL the Right, Title, Interest and Estate of Mr. Robins Chamberlaine, in that valuable Farm and Seat of Land known by the name of Peach Blossom, together with the lands adjoining and at present constituting a part of Peach Blossom Estate purchased by said Chamberlaine of Mrs. Anna Maria Holbyday, and by him mortgaged to a certain Daniel Carroll of Baltimore county—containing together by estimation, between five and six hundred acres. About two thirds of this land is cleared, upon which are a variety of very valuable improvements, such as a large commodious Brick Dwelling-House and Kitchen in complete repair, and calculated for the accommodation, both as to convenience, & embellishment, of almost any family, an overseer's house almost new, with every necessary farm house that can be mentioned,—two large apple orchards in full bearing, besides a great variety of other excellent fruit. About thirty acres of the cleared land is in timothy and rough meadow, which produces good crops of hay annually, and there are at least 30 more that might be reclaimed with the ordinary expence of ditching, and made equal to any for the growth of timothy in the state of Maryland.

If required, for the accommodation of purchasers, the above estate will be sold in three separate lots, the outlines of which will be shown on the day of sale, upon the premises, and described upon a plat that will be prepared for the occasion.

A more minute description is at this time supposed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are inclined to purchase would wish to view the lands, those disposed to do so, may at any time, previous to the day of sale, avail themselves of the opportunity by calling on the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

July 31, 1802. 4W—29.

N. B. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1803, with one hundred bushels of seed wheat sown in corn ground.

#### Notice.

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Bowman, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to have them in readiness for settlement, and to render an account thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of the first month next ensuing, otherwise they will be excluded from their dividend; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

Administrator of Samuel Bowman, deceased.

28th of 7th Month, 1802.

## THE HERALD.

E A S T O N.  
TUESDAY MORNING, August 3.

Virginia is said to be the most "REPUBLICAN" State in the UNION.—A late "Republican" paper of that "Republican" State, contains the advertisement of a "republican" vendue-master, who offers for sale a negro woman, a Bedford filly, three well bred mares, and two saddle horses.—When the Barbary powers boast of their humanity, then may the dealers in human flesh in Virginia preach of their "REPUBLICANISM."

F. H.

The late favorable decision of the Maryland judges, respecting the constitutionality of a law of the legislature of that state, which deprived several judges of their offices, has occasioned much crowing among the democrats; But let them look at the report again. It seems that the question decided respected a county justice, whose office & the right to hold it, was created by act of assembly, and not vested by the constitution, and the legislature was not restricted by the constitution from passing the repealing act, so far as respected these justices, who were not entitled to their offices during good behavior; "there being a plain distinction between the justices of the county courts, and the judges of the other courts."

[Boston paper.]

From a Philadelphia paper.

#### KILL NOT ONE FLY.

Flies are amongst our best friends at this season of the year. A living fly purifies the atmosphere by destroying putrefaction; but a dead one generates pestilential air. Let us, instead of poison, fer some nourishing food for them; and instead of darkening our rooms to drive them out, open our windows and invite them in. Give them plenty to eat on the side board, and they will not infest us at the table. Furnish them with plenty of paper net work to lodge in, and they will not spoil our furniture.

#### HEALTH.

We find by the Halifax Gazette, of the 21st ult. that lieutenant governor has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred guineas for the discovery of the incendiaries who lately set fire to the different parts of the town of Halifax. Lieut. col. Bayard, commandant of the garrison, rendered essential service during the late alarming fires; and the fire wardens, magistrates, and in fact, all the inhabitants, have come forward with the greatest zeal; and spirited measures were pursuing to prevent similar incendiary attempts.—The principal sufferers by the late fires are Alexander Allen, Mr. Harrington, and G. W. Sherlock, esq.

A curious circumstance is mentioned in the long and circumstantial report of the French tribune Daru on the recruiting of the army. He says, that in the northern district of France the number of men unfit by physical constitutions for arms is a seventh of the whole. In the south they are a fifth. Besides this, so unwarlike are the people of the south compared with those of the north, that Alsace was found to have furnished one soldier out of every sixty five inhabitants. Such furnished only one out of every 62½. These facts are strong confirmations of the theories which attribute great influence to climate on human character. The people of the south of France are by physical constitution, and still more by character, less warlike than those of the north, other circumstances of religion, government, &c. being equal. Perhaps something may be owing to the north being more agricultural. The Romans however, in a more southern climate than France, were in the early ages of the republic as warlike as any nation ever was, and if there was a tendency in the climate to enervate, it was contradicted by their political institutions.

B L A N K S  
For Sale at this Office.

#### SINGULAR PRESENT.

After the celebrated battle of the Nile, fought on the 1st of August, 1798, the *Swiftsure*, after the action, was busily employed in getting up pieces of the wreck of *L'Orient*, amongst the rest, a large part of the mainmast was brought on board.—Captain, now Admiral Hallowell, caused a coffin to be made of the wood and iron from this mast, with an inscription on the lid; this he presented to Lord Nelson who received it as a most valuable acquisition and actually intends, when his career of terrestrial glory is terminated, to be enclosed in it.

Bonapart's speeches and observations are made in kingly style. All the new archbishops and bishops were lately presented to him by Portalis, the counsellor of state. Bonapart received them with great distinction, and conversed with them some time upon the importance of their functions. He desired them to make no difference between the priests who had refused to take the oath, and those who had taken it; but to select without distinction for the new clergy, men whose conduct had been exemplary, and who had rendered themselves beloved and respected by the purity of their morals. "Be united (said he) and deserve the esteem and confidence of your fellow citizens, and you will never make us repent of having given a new existence to the ministers of the altar."

Extract of a letter from an authentic source at Algiers, dated 15th May, 1802.

"On the 29th March failed five Algerine corsairs, and on the 29th of April failed seven. To this date they have sent in two Neapolitans, taken within one mile of Toulon; also two Spanish vessels, one loaded with sugar, condemned—the other took the Algerine for a pirate, and abandoned his vessel, and on this account is condemned, cargo of wheat.

"There has also this day arrived an Algerine corsair, bringing with him two French brigs, which were destined for the West Indies. The Algerine says they fired two guns at him, and for this they are sent in, but I suppose will be cleared.

"On the 31st March, two Swedish and one American frigates were cruising off Tripoli. To that day nothing had been taken by the Tripolitan corsairs, which were then all in port.

"15th—This day arrived an Algerine 44 gun frigate, and brought with her a Portuguese frigate of 44 guns. After two hours combat the Algerine boarded the Portuguese and carried her. The Portuguese has 312 men landed here, and 42 killed and wounded. The Algerine had 30 killed. A great affair to Algiers—a frigate and crew is a loss and dishonor to Portugal, which cannot be retrieved.

"This day the dey declared that all Christian corsairs which his corsairs should find in, that should not have Mediterranean passports, should be condemned and considered as enemies. This was the declaration of the dey to the first consul."

#### ST. DOMINGO.

##### PROCLAMATION.

Head Quarters at the Cape, 22d Prairial, (June 10) 10th year.

The general in chief of the colony of St. Domingo, to its inhabitants Citizens,

Toussaint was a conspirator; this you will be judge of by the inclosed letter directed to citizen Fontain. I thought it my duty not to endanger the tranquillity of the colony. I caused him to be arrested and embarked, and I send him to France, where he is to account for his conduct to the French Government. In another letter, directed to citizen Fontain, he discharges heavy invectives against General Christophe, and he complains that gen. Dessalines has abandoned him.

He forbids Sylla to lay down his arms, and the cultivators to work on any plantation, but those intended for provisions.

He sent one of his accomplices to gen. Dessalines, to induce him not to submit with good faith.

He depended much on Massinet, in St. Mark: he arrested.



I have inflicted punishment upon that miscreant; and I order all the generals of division of the army to compel all the cultivators who are still in arms, on the mountains, to retire to their duty.

The cultivators are not the most guilty—it is those that misled them—in consequence of which, every commandant of the national guard, every officer, overseer, or planter, who shall be found in an armed meeting shall immediately be shot.

As to the inhabitants of Emery, I ordered, that they should be immediately disarmed, for having been so tardy in submission.

General Brunet shall cause this order to be executed.

The chief of the general staff shall cause the present order, together with general Toussaint's letter, to be printed, published and posted; and he will with all speed possible, send it to the whole army throughout the colony.

LE CLERC.

Copy of Toussaint's Letter to Citizen FONTAINE.

You give me no news. You endeavor to stay at the Cape as long as you can.

It is said that general Le Clerc is in a state of bad health at Tortuga; this you must be particular about informing me of.

You must see—[redacted]—for arms from America (Newville). As to the flour for we are in want of some of the last kind, it ought not to be sent without passing thro' Savana that we may know the depot where it might be placed with safety.

If you see the general in chief, tell him positively that the cultivators won't obey me. They want to make work at Haricourt; but the overseer ought not to do it.

Talk you if we can bribe some of the attendants of the general in chief that we might free D—, if he would be very useful to us, through his credit both in America and some where else.

Inform Gengembre that he must not leave the Borgas, where it is necessary the cultivators should not work.

Write to me at the plantation Najar.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

It is understood by "Nouvelle," the United States.

I supposed to mean Develcourt, one of Toussaint's aid de-camps.

A gentleman of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in a letter to his correspondent here says, "Mr. John L. has lately heard from our minister at Paris, who writes him that, after ten years of war, changes and bloodshed, France has returned to the point from which she started at the commencement of the revolution;—That Buonaparte is the most powerful and despotic chief in the world, and that his splendor of living is commensurate with his power: That his palace, equipages, liveries and gew-gaws, far exceed everything which existed at Versailles in the proud days of Louis the fourteenth:—That he has established the Romish religion, and ordered a strict observance of its ceremonies;—That he has instituted an order of the nobility (of which he is the grand master) called, the Order of Honor, and that the chevaliers who compose it have pensions for life:—That he himself is to be continued at the head of the nation for life, & it is generally believed will make the government hereditary in his family.—That a decree had passed the legislative body for re-establishing slavery as it existed before 1789, & that a company had been formed, called the REPUBLICAN AFRICAN COMPANY, which would forthwith send twenty ships to the coast, for a supply of slaves for St. Domingo. In this letter Mr. Livingston says he deemed it a most fortunate circumstance, that the late administration refused the pecuniary aids solicited by France, & thinks the less we have to do with that republic, the less risk is there of our being subjugated by it.

[Newport Mercury.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 22.

A courier has just arrived from Spain with dispatches to the governor, &c. which do not mention one word of this province being given up

to the French. The dispatches are as late as the beginning of April.—Private letters in town, just received from the Havana state, that the province had been given to the French but returned on condition that the Spaniards would pay the French 5 millions of money, 5 ships of the line and repairs for twenty more. These letters speak confidently of this statement being correct. If this account is true we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves on the event."

Yesterday a laboring man expired in the street, a few moments after drinking profusely of cold water.—This will, no doubt, prove a sufficient warning, during this intensely warm season, to those whose thirst, in a state of perspiration, require judgment in satiating their desire for cool drink.

Fed. Gaz.

Yesterday the awful sentence of death was pronounced upon Esther Davis, for the murder of her infant child.

On Thursday last a child, newly born, was found buried in a heap of stone, near Goven's Town. A jury of inquiry gave their verdict of wilful murder; the perpetrator of this horrid act is not yet known.

[American.]

From the Lancaster Journal.

Mr. Printer,

You are requested to insert the following extracts from the Temple of Reason, a paper published weekly in Philadelphia, devoted to the cause of deism—to Jefferson, and the ruling party. Any comments upon it would be considered an insult upon the understanding of the enlightened people of Lancaster—I will only observe that the Temple of Reason is encouraged, and wholly supported, by those who claim to themselves, exclusively the name of republicans.

"If Esop's fables were bound up in the Bible, and called the book of parables, they would convey more moral instruction to man, than anything we read of in that vast volume. I shall pass by those written by the saints, which we call epistles, because they are no more to be considered holy writ than the letters written from one clergyman to another. As for Jacob's ladder—the miraculous pillar—Peter's vision—St. John's dreams—his white horse—the sheet full of wild beasts—the seven golden candlesticks—I throw them as lumber into the bargain.

"Thus the Bible running thro' a tedious and uninteresting narration of contradictory circumstances, empties itself in a round assertion. 'Were all the works that Christ had done, written in a book, the world could not contain it.' What a pitiful notion of the world the people of those days must have had, to suppose it might be covered over with a manuscript."

THE subscriber, grateful for the many favors which he has received since he commenced business, takes this method to tender his sincere thanks to those who have honored him with their custom, and to solicit a continuation of their favors.—He begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he is now supplied with an elegant and extensive assortment of boot-legs, calf-skins, and other materials; also, a sufficient number of hands to carry on his business—he has likewise just received from Baltimore, a supply of lasts, of the newest and handomest fashions. The advantages, together with the strict attention he is determined to pay to his business, will enable him to supply his customers, with shoes and boots of the best quality, on the shortest notice.

ISAAC ATKINSON.

Easton, July 27, 1802.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 56 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious Houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Myrtle Grove, on Miles River, 1st. 19, May 24, 1802.

THE Lands of Dr. Samuel Cooper, deceased, situate on Tuckehoe creek, in Talbot county, are still for sale or to rent by the subscriber, their convenient situation on the water both for fishing and also for keeping a craft, having a good granary on the shore, and also a valuable apple orchard, are additional advantages to the native fertility of the soil, which renders this estate very cheap at the terms prescribed.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES,

Attorney in fact for the Executors of Dr. Cooper, deceased.

28th of 7th Month, 1802.

For Sale or Barter,

SIX hundred acres of Land in Allegany county, contained in twelve Lots, contiguous to each other of the following numbers, viz. 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943. of fifty acres each; being part of the lands appropriated to the officers & soldiers of the Maryland line.—These lands are near the Yoxhogeni river, and their situation is considered as remarkably healthy. As its presumed the purchaser will be in some degree acquainted with the lands, any further description is deemed unnecessary. The subscriber will either sell them at a reduced price for Cash, or Barter them for merchandise, or other property. An indisputable title will be given by

DAVID KERR, Junr.

Easton, July 13, 1802. 8—'26.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to come in and make immediate payments, and those having claims against said estate are likewise requested to bring them in to the subscriber legally authenticated for payment, on or before the first day of January next.

CH: GOLDSBOROUGH,

Executor of Rebecca Goldsborough. Pleasant-Valley, } 3w—'28.  
July 24th, 1802. }

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Somerset county, on the personal estate Mr. William Boland, deceased, of Somerset county; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of November next—otherwise they may by law be excluded; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

By ISAAC DREDDIN, Ad'r.

July 19, 1802.

To be let for a term of years

THE Glebe Lands belonging to St. Michael's Parish: the Vestry will meet on Saturday the 31st instant at one o'clock to receive any offers that may be made and contracted therefor.

Per order of the Vestry,

DANIEL FEDEMAN, Reg.

July 10th, 1802.

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 26th day of August next, will be sold at Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centerville,

A VALUABLE farm called Broomley Lambeth, containing about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River & about 3 miles from Wye-Mill; 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grain. As those who wish to purchase will view the premises, a farther description is deemed unnecessary. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms, which will be made known on the day of sale, by

W.M. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, } June 28th, 1802, } 2w—'25

Mrs. Keeta.

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have patronized her since she opened School in Queen Ann's county, and begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged masters eminent in their different Professions to assist her, and flatters herself, that the strict attention she pays to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils, will merit the continuance of their favor.

Young Ladies taught Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Drawing, with Plain Work, Dresden Work, Tambour, Embroidery and Music. Terms of admission £. 45 per annum, Music and Drawing excepted. A few Young Ladies may receive lessons in Drawing as day Scholars.

June 19, 1802.

Hamilton and Sons

and others

vs.

Frederick, Eliza-

beth, Henry and

Mary Randall,

heirs at Law of

Francis Randall

deceased.

In Chancery.

June Term, 1802,

July 7th.

THE Object of the Bill is to obtain a Decree for the Sale of the Real estate of the said Francis Randall for the payment of his debts, the personal estate being as the Bill states insufficient for that purpose, the Bill further states, that the said Francis Randall died intestate, and that he left real estate, consisting of some lots of ground lying in Snow-Hill, in Worcester county, which has descended to the defendants, who are infants, and it is stated in the Bill, that Frederick Randall, and Elizabeth Randall have removed out the state of Maryland.

It is on the complainants' motion, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of 3 successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, before the last day of August next, to the intent, that the said absent defendants & their guardian, or guardians (if any) may have notice of the complainants' application to this Court, and of the substance, and object of their Bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this Court, on or before the 4th Tuesday of December next, to shew cause wherefore a Decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

FOR Dick, a Mulattoish Lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise, heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knock-kneed in one leg: both whereof are plump, and handsomely made. He is easy and quick in his motions: brisk and sprightly in his manner; forward, talkative, and possessing (what is termed) a good deal of jaw. The mark of inoculation may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humour, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enlivened.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River: particularly near Emmerfon's ware house.

Whoever shall deliver him up to the subscriber, living on the Island in field River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward. MATTS. BORDLEY, The Island, Wye River, Eastern Shore, Maryland, June 4, 1802, 11—'22.

WANTED

An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.



## Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton,  
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and  
James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that  
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their  
appointment, will in future keep a con-  
stant supply of the following MEDI-  
CINES, which are in high esteem,  
and general use throughout the United  
States, many of them being sold cheaper  
than the Drugs of which they are com-  
pounded, could be purchased at a retail  
store.

### HAMILTON'S

## Essence & Extract of Mus- tard ;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,  
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-  
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the  
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both  
in a fluid state and in pills, and thus ex-  
cellently adapted both for external and in-  
ternal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and  
by insensible perspiration, expelling the  
superfluous and morbid humors ; they are  
highly cordial to the stomach, create appe-  
tite, aid digestion, remove stidg pains,  
and cold or windy complaints in the stom-  
ach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to  
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,  
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-  
ing and dispersing quality, remove the most  
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-  
ness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled  
faces, head ache, indurated breasts,  
white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and  
will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet  
or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-  
cine should be prescribed with equal success  
in such a variety of cases, but this sur-  
prise will cease when it is recollected that  
all those complaints result from the same  
cause—a slowness in the circulation of the  
lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-  
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-  
ons you call Hamilton's Essence or Ex-  
tract of Mustard, which I believe has  
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism  
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the  
hip joint) under which I had labored for  
a long time, and which had baffled every  
article in the Materia Medica, and every  
mode of treatment received into practice  
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful, you are at liber-  
ty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South  
Second street, between Mary and Chris-  
tian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily  
makes oath as follows, namely—that his  
wife, Mary Hover, was so severely af-  
flicted with violent Rheumatism, very  
dangerously situated, the consequence of a  
severe cold after lying in, as to be confin-  
ed to her bed for several weeks, and was  
at length reduced to the melancholy ap-  
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-  
withstanding the most respectable medical  
advice was followed, & every probable re-  
medy attempted, when seeing several cases of  
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured  
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second  
street. The first application enabled her  
to walk across the room, and the use of one  
bottle restored her to her usual state of  
Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer  
Ferguson, esq. one of the justices of the  
peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a  
Pound of Cure."  
For the prevention and cure of Bilious  
and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect-  
ly mild, so as to be used with  
safety by persons in every  
situation, and of every  
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off  
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-  
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-  
tite—to produce a free perspiration, and  
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-  
tal consequences. A dose never fails to  
remove a cold if taken on its first appear-  
ance—they are celebrated for removing ha-  
bitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach  
and severe head ache—and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of cli-  
mate.

They have been found remarkably effica-  
cious in preventing and curing disorders  
attendant on long voyages, and should be  
procured, and carefully preserved for use  
by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

## German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily  
removing them, root and branch, without  
giving pain.

GENUINE

## Perfian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable  
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-  
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free  
from corrosive and repellant minerals (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled  
efficacy in preventing and removing  
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,  
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-  
ry redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun  
burns, prickly heat, &c. The Perfian  
Lotion operates mildly, without impeding  
that natural, insensible perspiration, which  
is essential to health, yet its effects are  
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin  
delicately soft and clear, improving the  
complexion, and restoring the bloom of  
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-  
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-  
some one more so.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

## Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and  
strengthens the gums, preserves the ena-  
mel from decay, and cleanses and whitens  
the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimoni-  
ous slime and foulness, which suffered to  
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-  
ly ruin them.

HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of  
the eyes, whether the effects of natural  
weakness or of accident, speedily removing  
inflammations, distension of rheum, dull-  
ness, itching and films on the eyes, never  
failing to cure those maladies which fre-  
quently succeed the small pox, measles, & fe-  
vers, and wonderfully strengthening a  
weak sight. Hundreds have experienced  
its excellent virtues, when nearly depriv-  
ed of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which  
gives immediate and lasting relief in the  
most severe instances.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

## Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-  
medy at one application, and may be used  
with the most perfect safety by pregnant  
women, or on infants a week old, not  
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-  
gerous ingredients whatever, and is not  
accompanied with that tormenting smart  
which attends the exhibition of other re-  
medies.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head  
ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the  
Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant pre-  
paration for chapped and sore lips, and  
every blemish and inconvenience occasioned  
by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a  
beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to  
the lips.

## INFALLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-  
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured  
by these drops, after the bark & every  
other medicine has proved ineffectual ; &  
not one in a hundred has had occasion to  
take more than one, & numbers not half  
a bottle.

## VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately  
concern, are informed that a fresh  
supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who  
have been cured by this medicine (a great  
proportion of them after the skill of eminent  
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-  
strate its efficacy in expelling the venereal  
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-  
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-  
ful effects which often result from the im-  
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is  
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-  
tion is so gentle that it is given to veneral  
patients in a state of pregnancy, with the  
utmost safety, & performs a cure without  
disturbing the system, or producing any  
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from  
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-  
scription of the symptoms which ob-  
tain in every stage of the disease, with  
copious directions for their treatment,  
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in  
the shortest time and least inconveni-  
ence possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderson's Pills.

## Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, 15—'21.

## Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Som-  
erset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-  
scriber, of Somerset county, hath  
obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset  
county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration on the personal estate of William El-  
gate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceas-  
ed, all persons having claims against the  
said deceased are warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscriber, at or before the 20th day of  
November next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day  
of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.  
MARTY HITCH.  
Administatrix.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber, of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans court of  
the said county, in Maryland, Letters of  
Administration de bonis non, with copy  
Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of  
John Manning, late of the said county,  
deceased; all persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of December next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day  
of May, 1802.  
THOMAS MANNING.  
6m. '19.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Dorchester county,  
hath obtained from the Orphans Court  
of Dorchester county, Letters of Ad-  
ministration on the Personal Estate of  
David Smith, late of said county, de-  
ceased—all having claims against said  
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, on or before first day of  
October next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day  
of May, 1802.  
JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r  
of David Smith. 4m. '19.

## James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and acquaintance, that  
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on  
M'Elderry's wharf, where he proposes  
taking goods on storage, and also trans-  
acting business on commission; he  
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-  
mising punctuality and dispatch in the  
discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale

### AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday the 11th day of Au-  
gust next, at 12 o'clock on the pre-  
mises—will commence the sale of that wa-  
luable property called the Oak, conveni-  
ently laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of va-  
rious sizes—Many of which are bounded  
on the water—this property is situated in  
a healthy and beautiful part of the coun-  
ty and on the navigable waters of Saint  
Michael's River, on the public road lead-  
ing from this place to the town of Saint  
Michael's—and is a good stand for any  
kind of public business—One half the pur-  
chase money with interest thereon to be  
paid in nine, and the other half with in-  
terest thereon in eighteen months from the  
day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th  
day of August, will be sold at the said  
Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands  
called Plain Dealing, which will be divi-  
ded into several parcels or small Farms.—  
On the said property there are tolerable  
good buildings, and each farm will have  
the advantage of a healthy and handsome  
situation on the salt waters of Third Ha-  
ven or Broad Creek, which affords the  
greatest abundance of fish, oysters & wild  
fowl in their seasons—For this property  
the purchase money will be required in  
four equal annual instalments with inter-  
est thereon from the day of sale—Possession  
may be had on the first day of January  
ensuing—and particulars fully made known  
on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Easton, 7th June, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

I OFFER at Private Sale, all the  
Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late  
of Caroline County, in Maryland, but  
now residing at Nashville in Tennessee,  
lying in Caroline county aforesaid,  
between the branches of Fowling creek and  
Hunting, divided by the main road lead-  
ing from the one to the other of said  
creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into  
three Lots or portions, and will be sold  
separate or together, as may best suit the  
purchasers or purchaser.

The first Lot will contain about 400  
acres, including the Farm where Wil-  
liam Kelly now lives, has a sufficient  
quantity of timber, commands an extensive  
range for stock, is tolerably well improv-  
ed, with houses, orchards, and other  
fruit trees, and a large part of it may  
at a moderate expence, be converted into  
excellent meadow.

The second Lot will contain about 250  
or 300 acres, including the Farm whereon  
Solomon Jones now lives, the improve-  
ments thereon are indifferent ; it con-  
tains a sufficient quantity of wood land &  
meadow land.

The third Lot includes the Manor  
Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson,  
and is supposed to contain from 500 to  
700 acres. This farm is well watered  
and wooded, and is so generally known  
for its fertility, valuable and extensive  
improvements, that a more minute descrip-  
tion is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to treat  
for all or any of these Lands may know  
the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Fact of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802.

8m—'21.

## BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office  
with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

Blank Executions,

For Sale at this Office.





EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

## SERMON

On the re-establishment of religion, preached at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, on Easter Sunday, by the Archbishop of Tours.

CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

At the moment Providence calls upon me to fulfil the duties of a ministry so long neglected in seclusion and silence, I look round me—I observe—I behold this pulpit, this altar, this temple—Oh Heaven! what recollections, and in this day, what miraculous changes! Far, far be from us the remembrance of a time which is now no more, and let our hearts, like our eyes, be gratified with the consoling sight of these holy solemnities! I will say with the eloquent preacher at the last century, (Bossuet) "When God, in order to prepare us for the astonishing changes of a future state, operates secretly in our hearts by his holy spirit, when he alters, renovates, and inspires them with desires until then unknown, there is certainly nothing more miraculous than that change. What have we seen and what do we now see? What a state! It is not necessary for me to speak: things speak sufficiently for themselves."

What, notwithstanding, shall we say after so many amazing vicissitudes in the mind as well as in things? What can we say suitable to the language at once mild & severe, of evangelical wisdom? Let us not entertain any anxiety on the subject! Such is the Christian preacher, that he is neither troubled nor checked by any thing because there are immutable principles which he had announced, which he still announces; because he returns to his country as he went from it with the standard of the Lord in his hand; because there is a spirit given from above which predominates in the very bosom of perfection, and which elevates itself with mildness and moderation in restoration of public tranquillity.

We once more enter the sanctuary, and it is still the same pulpit, the same altar, the same temple, which the piety of our fathers erected.

There is in the most surprising revolutions something which is incapable of change. Whatever may be the efforts of men, they cannot, children as they are of the earth and of time, destroy but what belongs to time & to the earth—Their hands can cultivate or ravage the soil on which they tread, and the works and ravages of their hands can extend only to the point which their feeble exertions are capable of reaching. But nothing changes in Heaven; it is the same sun that enlightens us, it is the ray diffused from celestial origin that shines without alteration with its pure and living light, and divine truth remains unchangeable, like the light of the sun. For our God, said the chosen people who have transmitted to us the hereditary promise, is not like other Gods; he does not give one religion and another religion to his people. What he has spoken is unalterable, immortal, like himself, whether it be delivered in thunder, amid the storm, or whether it circulate & spread itself like the mild and beneficent spirit on the surface of the appeased waters.

And now it is in the name of the God of peace, it is before his holy

altars, that we are enabled to proclaim the great benefaction which we reserved after so many troubles, wars and revolutions for France, for Europe, and the universe. Our attention is no longer engaged with the partial treaties of two powers. Such is the vast expansion of the counsels of Providence; it is the peace of the world, and what is still more admirable, it is effected in the same nation, so long a prey to all those troubles which seemed destined to deprive it of its religion; it is the peace of the world consecrated by the peace of the church!

When the Lord inspires the mind of man with one of those grand ideas, fit instruments of his will, and fruitful motives for futurity, do not imagine that political objects, confined within the narrow interest of the moment; do not imagine that these same political objects, carried on by an ambitious overreaching in the dreams of prosperity, can check or stop the grand design impressed by Providence upon the minds of man. It is impossible for him to relax in his new career. He possesses within something even stronger than himself. All his senses are involved deep in reflection. It is impossible for him to lose sight, for a moment, of the work he has conceived. He meditates, he persuades, he decides. Within his own mind, he smooths away or destroys every obstacle, and presents his single resistance to every opposition. From without he only avails himself of his victories to offer peace, and his last triumph is to command it; weighing at the same time, in a just balance the advantage of a power, the noble and worthy rival of France, by its courage, its forces and its successes. He thus re-establishes the equilibrium which can alone maintain the tranquillity of Europe. Nothing can revive in anxiety for war in a soul which the very hand of the God of armies himself directs to peace, and the splendour of this peace is divested of its more dangerous and powerful illusions. It is necessary for him to go farther. The same voice which designated Alexander, for victory, excites the spirit of Cyrus to rebuild the temple; and he who looks to the re-establishment of religion, prepares, in the silence of parties, the peaceable concurrence of circumstances and of men.—In what religion, in what territory, however distant; in what climate, however savage, have not the troubles been felt by which we have been agitated? No! it is not the extraordinary courage of this nation in the field, it is not the impetuous gallantry of armies, wisely directed by the most accomplished Generals; it is not this warlike spirit which flies at once from the banks of the Drave & the Po to the borders of the Nile, that caused the earth to tremble, even to its foundation. But when one has seen destructive principles spreading themselves throughout every state, the mine extending its subterranean branches, and ready to overturn every government, no form of power, no authority on earth was out of the reach of those threatened changes. When one has seen the power, the best established on its ancient and firm constitution, and still more stronger by the calmness of its manners and the happy ascendancy of national habits, tremble in every part at the approach of the danger; con-

vulsions agitating an island united and consolidated with her, insurrection in her streets, and peril arising from the corresponding societies, which were with difficulty suppressed by the wisdom of her councils; it was then first felt by every government what was to be feared from the convulsion of a single people and the revolutions of a single empire. Oh! how much should that wisdom, at once introduced and prevalent in this nation, maintain an useful and potent influence on the destiny of all countries! it was France that was to be pacified, in order to insure the repose of Europe.—We must not hesitate to speak the truth, true peace universal peace is, that of France with herself, and of this first fundamental pledge of public tranquillity, this trait of happiness, for every people this wisdom of France, what, I am to ask, is the present source? To you who hear me, I shall say there is but one. You have lately heard your most eloquent orators; they have elevated their voices to make you feel its dangers and to refute its errors. When will the time come, when the mind of man shall no longer be in contradiction with itself? When truth, unmixed shall appear to be the unanimous homage of all conditions.—That which cannot be an object of science with every man cannot form the wisdom of all men and no other science but that of religion can enlighten, and re-unite every heart and every mind. What can be feared? What was to be feared from a religion which rules only through free persuasion, and which has no tribunal but that of conscience? It gives peace to innocence, it holds out repentance to guilt, and when the repentance is sincere, its judgments are kind and consoling. Far from it is all hatred and animosity.—The first precept of its divine author is the forgiveness of all injuries in all states, in all places, and particularly where power and force reside, as in the bosom of families and societies.—She opposes to ambition the love of public good, to avarice disinterestedness & to falsehood the truth.—Her holy charity teaches us to partake of the ills of others, and to divide with them our own possessions. Her mild morality is the centre and the bond of fraternal union between all men. Her language is the source of peace; it is the same in all governments, of the obligations of the people, of the ministers of the altar, of administrators, of all degrees, and of the chief of nations. Her pure and sound doctrine, free from fanaticism and superstition, is not liable to vicissitude of human affairs.—A germ of discord can only arise from changing or disguising her principles. She is disguised, when she is accused; she rises of herself and without effort, above all interest and passions; she consecrates the supernatural motives, the accomplishment of duty, and the encouragement of virtue. How many soothing consolations has she not poured at all times into the bosom of public and private calamity, and with what tender affection has she not effaced the impression of misfortune! The most feeling minds in the midst of their most painful regrets, have been nourished & fortified by their piety, which is depurated, perfected even by restraint. This religion, which has been accused as the source of disorder, is become to every class of citizens the most firm assurance of public tranquillity.

We can judge of the religious sentiments of an informed people, at the same time and almost on the same day respecting the peace of the state and that of the church. Most certainly it was not to be doubted, but that the end of this long, bloody, and expensive war, was the object of every wish. The moment was anxiously expected, which was to bring back to our cities and our plains labour of every kind, commerce, industry, the liberal arts, and all the useful professions. Alas! so many errors so fully acknowledged, so many misfortunes so long endured, had caused the necessity of repose to be felt in every city, in every town, in every family. Its extent appeared to have exhausted the forces even of those who were not called upon to fight and conquer, and peace became the first necessity of France. And yet, let me presume to say, it was the effect of a tranquil confidence, authorized by the well known sentiments of a pacific government. It was the habit of repose so speedily and pleasingly contracted, that rendered this peace so conformable to the wishes of the nation.—But, it must be observed, that the most obvious testimonies of the general content inspired by the peace given to the nation, have not at all equalled the transports and the emotions which the re-establishment of religion has spread throughout every class and description of society. It is into the bosom of virtuous families that it is necessary to go in order to contemplate its effects. Follow the ardent motions of the whole people, whom the consecrated instruments have called to these holy ceremonies! descend to the bottom of every heart, and seize the first impression of the hymns resounding through the vaults of this temple. Observe the sensation caused by the announcement only of the celebration of the Lord's day, see the august representative, and co-operation of the head of the church, in the accomplishment of this holy work, when he displays with dignity this respected character, all the people pressing with eagerness on his steps, when he concurs with the government in rendering homage to this spiritual authority, which becomes the centre of union to the church of France. We can no longer doubt this day, of the disposition of a people, which seems to breathe once more, the freedom of its worship, and which proclaims with universal satisfaction, the return of religion. A chief of the church is given to us in these memorable days, such as the Gallic church, still trembling from the repeated shocks, which it sustained, would have wished for in order to cradle its repose.—"Scarcely raised by providence to the apostolic chair," to use his own words, he directed his regards to this illustrious church, buried under its own ruins. He seeks to re-establish unity, that corner stone of the church of Christ, in the same faith, in the same sacraments, in a common obedience, and in the ties of a mutual charity.

Providence had smoothed the way to this happy change. The victorious General, the very day after a triumph which decides the fate of empires had from his own feelings prepared those interesting dispositions which were to constitute the salvation of the Church of France.



And now it only remains for us to follow the admonitions of a Sovereign Pontiff, whose active and vigilant solicitude embraces every object that interests religion. He gives us precepts and salutary advice; and guided by his instructions, we are enabled to walk with confidence in the path of zeal and of wisdom. Let us take into our consideration the grand objects Religion and its Worship; for to them must our endeavours and our exertions, be directed. It is our holy Religion which has been our guide in all the labyrinths of our laborious career; it is that which preserves us at each step, dissipates in the midst of difficulties our doubts and perplexities, and teaches us to fulfil the engagements we have contracted with respect to the people, who once more call for instructions, and with respect to the country, to which it will give back the noblest ornaments—Morality and Virtue. We shall be enabled to impress with conviction the minds when we shall have gained the hearts of the people. "Let us be all things to all men," in the language of the Apostle: let us be compassionate to the infirm, and indulgent to the weak; let us communicate decision to the doubtful, and influence the powerful by those mild virtues which earlier or later predominate in the world! It remains for us to do all the good which the Ministers of Jesus Christ are capable, when animated by charitable zeal, by celestial grace, and the modest confidence of success. We shall not be without resources and activity so long as virtues and misfortunes shall be found in the world.

Thus we shall conform to the wishes of a faithful people, to the desires of the Government, which is determined to complete its work: and we will repeat in peace the prayer of him who was chosen to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem.

We will implore his mercy and blessings, which are to be our support to all eternity.

*Interesting to shippers of Tobacco.*

*Extract of a letter from an American merchant at L'Orient, to his correspondent in New-York, dated May 26th, 1802—received by the brig Tiger, from Bordeaux.*

"The present is purely to advise you that we have this day received from Paris the Law respecting the entrepot of Tobacco by which our ports is comprehended, which did not appear in the first instance to be the case, as L'Orient, St. Malo, and Rochelle were left out; but our good friend Mr. Dorville (now in Paris) with some other friends of influence, took their measures, and had our town comprehended in the law. We take this earliest opportunity to acquaint you of this event, as probably the project of the law might have reached you before it was rendered, and you would of course have seen that our town not being comprehended, might have had some effect respecting the freighting of the ships for this port, or your shipping any Tobacco to this quarter which now ceases.

"The law specifies particularly that no Tobacco is to be imported into this country in vessels under 100 tons burthen, to which we request your attention, as it carries with it the confiscation of both ship and cargo; however, this law must be notified to the American administration before it can have its effect. A new duty of 4 per hhd. on the fabrication is laid, and is to be paid on withdrawing the tobacco from the entrepot the old duties of 30 livres per foreign and 20 the quintal per French vessels is conserved. This new law we suppose will have its effect from the 1st Vendemaire 11th year, or 22d Sept. present year.

"It is possible that the moment it is known in America, many people will be shipping very soon to have their tobacco here before that period, to pay the duties immediately, and by that means gain the percentage, of 20 livres the cwt. for, after that period, all tobacco arriving will necessarily pay the extraordinary duty of 20 per cent. which will make 50 for foreign, and 40 for French vessels."

*[From late London papers.]*

## SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Cauning's irrefragable proofs, adduced in the house of commons, that the settlement and cultivation of our new territory of Trinidad, would require an importation of 250,000 negroes from Africa, not only present a consideration that cannot be entertained without horror, but shew the futility of all expectations that, under any change of Ministers, even under the auspices of the humane and discreet Mr. Addington—is the Slave Trade, that odious and detestable traffic to be diminished, much less exploded.

To cant about the blessings of liberty we enjoy, and the wealth and prosperity we continue to derive under that liberty, at the very moment we are projecting new plans of enslavement for the unoffending natives of Africa to promote our own aggrandizement, is more ridiculous, if possible, than the elevated fancifulty of certain divines, who trundle their unwieldy carcases in gilded chariots from the temples of luxury and dissipation, to preach mortification, repentance and sackcloth to their lean and indigent flocks.

How must the morality of that country stand whose senators, at the moment they are pronouncing panegyrics upon the envied and unparalleled liberties of their own country, plead commerce and territory as a justification for a traffic in human flesh, and devoting millions of people who never injured us, with their posterity, forever to chains?

If the pursuit of wealth and prosperity be competent arguments for rapine, bloodshed, and subjugation, towards an unoffending people, who shall question the benevolence, the justice, or the moderation of the Algerines, or any other band of plunderers public or private?

But it seems the French and the Americans are to commence the trade, and have the honour of supplying our West-India islands, if we decline it. "If it must be done," said an executioner when his father came to be hanged, "I may as well take the job as another."

## Latest Foreign News.

BOSTON, July 31.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet Princess Amelia, arrived at Halifax, the 17th instant, in 39 days from Falmouth, bringing London papers to the 5th June; six days later than before received here. They do not divulge any interesting events.

A very considerable scarcity of bread was experienced at Paris, and other parts of France; which arrested the serious attention of the French government. The gen. commandant at Paris has by proclamation assured the Parisians "that bread should not increase in price, nor be wanting in Paris;"—The minister of the interior has by letter held out the prospect of a vast importation from Dantzic, Amsterdam, and the United States: and the Moniteur mentions the arrival of forty five foreign vessels with grain. No fewer than 50,000 quarters of foreign grain were exported from England to France, the last week in May.

The suffrages of the French people respecting Buonaparte were daily coming in and nothing appeared to indicate any want of unanimity. We see, however, numerous accounts of conspiracies and rumors of conspiracies against Buonaparte, & of the defection of his generals, guards, &c. but they strut their hour; and are heard of no more. The emigrants were returning to France in great numbers.

Commercial arrangements between France and Great Britain were on the tapis.

General Berthier, is said to have fallen in a duel with general Lecourbe.

A great scarcity of specie prevails throughout Holland.

In Egypt the Turks have vigorously commenced hostilities against the revolted beys.

The 29th, 49th and 59th regiments were under orders to embark for Nova-

Scotia and Canada. Probably to relieve troops there.

It is mentioned that the British West India fleet is to rendezvous at Halifax, and the French fleet in the Chesapeake, during the hurricane months.

Captain Kempton, arrived here, on his passage from Marseilles to Salou, on the 11th May, in the night, fell in with a polacre ship of 20 guns, which gave him chase, came along side, and proved to be an Algerine corsair. He demanded captain K's pass, detained him a short time, and released him. During this time the Algerine behaved very politely, used every means in his power, before boarding, to convince captain K. that he was not an enemy; and informed him that he had nothing to fear from the Tripolines, as they had no cruisers out. Whilst under quarantine at Solou, captain K. saw an Algerine brig chase a Neapolitan ship ashore near Salou, which they attempted to get off; but were fired at from the shore, and were obliged to leave her. The Neapolitans saved themselves by taking to their boat and going on shore.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, August 10.

In the Turkish printing establishment at Constantinople, which has existed for the last two years, under the favour of the Sultan, Selim, a Dictionary is now printing of the Turkish, Greek, Latin, French and Persian languages, in three volumes folio; and ninety sheets are already printed. In Constantinople there are besides two Greek printing offices, under the inspection of patriarch Neophytus, but in these only church books are printed.

## FEMALE INGENUITY

The following curious anecdote has given rise to much pleasantry and amusement in the fashionable circles of Paris. Three young ladies, nearly of the same age, and brought up from their infancy in a boarding school at Paris, had contracted so strong an affection for each other, that they formed the resolution of remaining together for their lives. A very painful idea, however, embittered this happy prospect, and that idea was marriage; which, should their parents insist upon, their contract would inevitably prevent the eternal union they so ardently sighed for. The youngest suggested a remedy, and proposed, that as polygamy was prohibited in France, they should write to the Grand Seigneur, requesting him to take them all three for his wives. A letter to that effect was accordingly written, and signed by the Trio; but being put into the post office with the address, "To the Grand Turk at Constantinople," it excited suspicion, and was carried to the Minister, who opened and read it, to his great diversion and that of his friends. The anecdote has been productive of many witty epigrams and humorous remarks in Paris, and has been made the subject of a *petite piece*, which is actually preparing for the Theatre Louvois.

*From the Mercantile Advertiser.*

## "KILL NOT ONE FLY!"

If these troublesome insects are to be invited to our "side boards," and furnished with paper net-work for their convenience, as a reward for their usefulness in purifying the atmosphere, what shall we say of our Hogs, who, by patrolling the streets, remove so much garbage which might otherwise "generate pestilential air?" Certainly the Corporations of Philadelphia and New-York have been very much to blame for ordering them to be confined; they should have considered, that what one of these animals destroys in a day would satisfy 1000 flies for a week. I hope therefore, that this subject will claim their serious attention. Hogs have many advantages over Flies; they do not stand in need of the dainties of a side board, or ask an invitation to the drawing room.

Content with what others reject they offer their services to the public, and make our streets less offensive by

clearing away cabbage leaves and cucumber parings; nay, so convenient are these voluntary scavengers to the cook, that if in the warm season a piece of meat should be kept too long in the house, it is only necessary to place it before the door and it meets with an immediate and hasty reception—for my own part, so great is my attachment to these quadrupeds that I hope to see them provided at the public expence with convenient sties at the corner of the streets, and a handsome premium offered for their propagation.

## COCHONICUS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—The number of Intermittents for the last 24 hours was, 8 adults, and 11 children.—Accounts respecting the malignant fever are favorable.

*Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, 3d June, received in Salem, from a respectable source.*

"We have just received information from Paris, that the East India & China trade will remain entirely free to every French citizen, and to every port in the republic, for expeditions outwards as well as returns. It is also made almost certain, that foreigners will be immediately put under the same restrictions with respect to our colonial trade as before the revolution."

*New troubles at St. Domingo.*

Captain Steele, from Port Republic, informs us, that the blacks, taking advantage of the weakness of the French army which is much reduced by disease and death, were again on the rise, and had already begun to form encampments on the plains of Leogane. This circumstance gave great uneasiness to the planters, who had reason to expect another scene of blood and massacre.

The rising of the blacks was supposed to be in consequence of the nightly stratagems of the French troops, in taking and massacring all the blacks who had held commissions under Toussaint; being deemed a necessary precaution by general Le Clerc, to deprive them of their commanders in the event of another revolt.

*[N. Y. Gaz.]*

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Chesapeake, dated Gibraltar, June 15th, 1802, was yesterday received from an obliging correspondent in Washington.

"Since I closed my letter, information has been received here, that the Algerines have taken some English merchantmen; in consequence of which three English 74's have got under way, to go and to put them to rights, that is the report here, but it is probable they have gone on some other expedition.—A short time ago a Portuguese frigate was boarded by an Algerine, and one half of the crew put to the sword—the Portuguese are bad sailors; a few minutes ago, one of their 74's got under way and fell foul of us, we expected that she would sink us, however we received very little damage."

*Efficacy of Blackberry Jelly, and Receipt for making it.*

As the season is approaching for making a jelly of blackberries, it may be exceedingly useful to communicate the following account of its remarkable efficacy in that dreadful disorder, the gravel and stone.

A gentleman, who for many years had been affected with the dreadful complaint, was persuaded to take, every night going to bed, the quantity of a large nutmeg of this jelly. The effect of which was, that the stone was broken to pieces, and voided in grannels some of them nearly the size of pepper corn, manifestly appearing to be portions of much larger substance. The gentleman, though more than 4 score, is now enabled to discharge these stony particles without much difficulty.

To make the jelly, take blackberries before they are quite ripe, when turned red, pick them and put them in a pot; tie them up close, & put them into a kettle of water, let them stand over fire, until they are reduced to a pulp. Then strain them,



and to a pint of juice put a pound of powdered sugar.—Boil it to a jelly, and put it up for use.

[Com. Advertiser.]

*Extract from a letter of General Varnum to his lady, written a few days before his death.*

"I now write to you from my sick chamber; and perhaps it will be the last letter you will ever receive from me.

"It is almost nineteen years, since Heaven connected us by the tenderest and most sacred ties; and it is the same length of time, that our friendship hath been increased by every rational and endearing motive. It is now stronger than death: and I am firmly persuaded, will follow us into an existence of never ending felicity. But my lovely friend the gloomy moment will arrive, when we must part: and should it arrive during our present separation, my last, my only reluctant thoughts will be employed about my dearest Patty.

"Life, my dearest friend, is but a bubble: it soon bursts and is emitted to eternity.—When we look back to the earliest recollection of our youthful hours it seems but the last period of our rest; and we appear to emerge from a night of slumbers, to look forward to real existence. When we look forward, time appears as 'in-determinate as eternity'; and we have no idea of its termination, but by the period of our own dissolution.

"What particular connection it bears to a future state, our general notions of religion cannot point out. We feel something constantly active within us; that is evidently beyond the reach of mortality, but whether it be a part of ourselves, or an emanation from the first source of all existence, re-absorbed, when death shall have finished his work, human wisdom cannot determine.

"I know, therefore, but one source from whence can be derived complete consolation in a dying hour; that is the divine system contained in the gospel of Jesus Christ: There life and immortality are brought to light: there we are taught that our existence is to be eternal—and, secure of an interest in the astonishing merits of a bleeding Saviour, that we shall be inconceivably happy. A firm, unshaken faith in this doctrine, must rise above the doubts and fears, that hung upon every other system, and enable us to view, with calm serenity, the approach of the King of terrors. I hope and pray, that the Divine Spirit will give me such assurance of acceptance with God, through the death and sufferings of his Son, as to brighten the way to immediate happiness.

"Adieu, my dearest, dearest friend! and while I fervently devote, in one undivided prayer, over immortal souls to the care, forgiveness, mercy and all prevailing grace of Heaven, in time and through eternity, I must bid you a long, long, long farewell!

JAMES M. VARNUM,  
Marietta, Dec. 18, 1788.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in this city, for the sale of all kinds of produce on commission.—He pledges himself that no consideration will induce him either directly or indirectly to become the purchaser in any one instance, and that no exertions shall be wanting on his part for the interest of those, who may think proper to entrust their property to his care.

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 9th, 1802.  
N. B. He is now supplied with, and intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries.

Maryland, &c.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling me to erect & build a Mill or Mills, to be turned by and supplied with the water that may run down from the head and branches of Choptank River, at or near the place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline County, }  
Aug. 1st, 1802. } 8w.—'30.

#### NEW MARKET RACES.

WILL be run for over a handsome Course, at New Market, in Dorchester County, on Wednesday the 13th day of October next, the New Market Jockey Club Purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars; four miles repeated, free only for Members of the Club; on Thursday the 14th will be run for over the same Course a Colts Purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, two miles repeated, free only as above. On Friday the 15th, will be run for over the same Course, a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained; free for any Horse, Mare or gelding, subject to the rules and regulations of the said Club.

Signed per order,  
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Sec'y.  
August 9, 1802. } 3w.—'30.

#### TO RENT

A VALUABLE Farm, beautiful-ly situated on the waters of Tread Haven, called "Plain Dealing." For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber.

LLOYD NICOLS.  
Talbot County, }  
10th Aug. 1802. } 1f.—'30.

#### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the seventh of June last, a Dark Mulatto Negro Woman, named Kate, between twenty-five and thirty years of age; about five feet two or three inches high—her fore teeth are open, with a smiling countenance when spoken to—she is fond of the company of white men, and has perhaps obtained a pass from some person of her acquaintance, and changed her name; as she is artful, and cunning. Whoever will take up said woman and secure her in any jail, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN DENNY.

Denton, Caroline County, } 3w.  
State of Maryland, } 30.  
August 9, 1802.

#### Public Vendue.

On Wednesday the first day of September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling plantation of Col. Robert H. H. son of Dorchester County, deceased,

A PART of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of a valuable stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a set of Black Smiths Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, a quantity of Clover, Hay, Flax, Wool, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other valuable articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give bond, bill or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

J. E. GIST.

Executor.

Appley, 2d August, 1802.

#### Public Sale.

On Thursday the 26th day of August next, will be sold at Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centreville,

A VALUABLE farm called Broom-ley Lambeth, containing about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River & about 3 miles from Wye-Mill; 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centreville; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. As those who wish to purchase will view the premises, a farther description is deemed unnecessary. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms, which will be made known on the day of sale, by

WM. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, }  
June 28th, 1802, } 8w.—'25

#### WANTED

An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

#### To be let for a term of years

THE Glebe Lands belonging to St. Michael's Parish: the Vestry will meet on Saturday the 31st instant at one o'clock to receive any offers that may be made and contracted therefor.

Per order of the Vestry,  
DANIEL PEDEMAN, Reg.  
July 10th, 1802.

#### For Sale or Barter.

SIX hundred acres of Land in Allegany county, contained in twelve Lots, contiguous to each other of the following numbers, viz. 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, of fifty acres each; being part of the lands appropriated to the officers & soldiers of the Maryland line.—These lands are near the Yoxhogeni river, and their situation is considered as remarkably healthy. As its presumed the purchaser will be in some degree acquainted with the lands, any further description is deemed unnecessary. The subscriber will either sell them at a reduced price for Cash, or Barter them for merchandise, or other property. An indisputable title will be given by

DAVID KERR,

Easton, July 13, 1802. —'29.

THE Lands of Dr. Samuel Cooper, deceased, situate on Tuckehoe creek, in Talbot county; are still for sale or to rent by the subscriber, their convenient situation on the water both for fishing and also for keeping a craft, having a good granary on the shore, and also a valuable apple orchard, are additional advantages to the native fertility of the soil, which renders this estate very cheap at the terms prescribed.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES,

Attorney in fact for the Executors of Dr. Cooper, deceased.  
28th of 7th Month, 1802.

#### Fifty Dollars Reward,

FOR Dick, a Mulattoish Lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knock-kneed in one leg: both whereof are plump, and handsomely made. He is easy and quick in his motions: brisk and sprightly in his manner: forward, talkative, and possessing (what is termed) a good deal of jaw. The mark of inoculation may be discerned in one arm: Being in good humour, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enlivened.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River: particularly near Emmerfon's ware house.

Whoever shall deliver him up to the subscriber, living on the Island in said River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward. MATTS. BORDLEY.

The Island, Wye River,  
Eastern Shore, Maryland,  
June 4, 1802. 1f.—'22.

THE subscriber, grateful for the many favors which he has received since he commenced business, takes this method to tender his sincere thanks to those who have honored him with their custom, and to solicit a continuation of their favors.—He begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he is now supplied with an elegant and extensive assortment of boot-legs, calf-skins, and other materials; also, a sufficient number of hands to carry on his business—he has likewise just received from Baltimore, a supply of hats, of the newest and handsomest fashions. The advantages, together with the strict attention he is determined to pay to his business, will enable him to supply his customers, with shoes and boots of the best quality, on the shortest notice.

ISAAC ATKINSON.

Easton, July 27, 1802.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time since his black man, named Tom Sbert, he is about five feet 6 inches high, large boned, square built, with a stout nose, on one side of which there now remains a large scar, the effect of a cut received some years ago. He is about fifty years old, and rather hard of hearing. He was hired the last year to Mr. Newman of Centreville, and is now supposed to be in the neighborhood of Easton. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expences.

JOHN E. SPENCER.

Centreville, Aug. 10th, 1802.

#### Public Sale.

On the 25th day of August next, the subscriber will offer upon the premises, on a credit of nine and twelve months, (to the highest bidder) with interest from the day of sale,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Estate of Mr. Robins Chamberlaine, in that valuable Farm and Seat of Land known by the name of Peach Blossom, together with the lands adjoining and at present constituting a part of Peach Blossom Estate purchased by said Chamberlaine of Mrs. Anna Maria Hollyday, and by him mortgaged to a certain Daniel Carroll of Baltimore county—containing together by estimation, between five and six hundred acres. About two thirds of this land is cleared; upon which are a variety of very valuable improvements, such as a large commodious Brick Dwelling-House and Kitchen in complete repair, and calculated for the accommodation, both as to convenience, & embellishment, of almost any family, an overseer's house almost new, with every necessary farm house that can be mentioned,—two large apple orchards in full bearing, besides a great variety of other excellent fruit. About thirty acres of the cleared land is in timothy and rough meadow, which produces good crops of hay annually, and there are at least 30 more that might be reclaimed with the ordinary expence of ditching; and made equal to any for the growth of timothy in the State of Maryland.

If required, for the accommodation of purchasers, the above estate will be sold in three separate lots; the outlines of which will be shewn on the day of sale, upon the premises, and described upon a plat that will be prepared for the occasion.

A more minute description is at this time supposed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are inclined to purchase would wish to view the lands; those disposed to do so, may at any time, previous to the day of sale, avail themselves of the opportunity by calling on the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

July 31, 1802. 4w.—'29.

N. B. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1803, with one hundred bushels of seed wheat sown in corn ground.

#### Mrs. Keets,

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have patronized her since she opened School in Queen Ann's county, and begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged masters eminent in their different Professions to assist her, and flatters herself, that the strict attention she pays to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils, will merit the continuance of their favor.

Young Ladies taught Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Drawing, with Plain Work, Dresden Work, Tambour, Embroidery and Music. Terms of admission £. 45 per annum, Music and Drawing excepted. A few Young Ladies may receive lessons in Drawing as day Scholars.

June 19, 1802. —'29.

#### For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine Timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious Houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Myrtle Grove, on Miles River,

19, May 24, 1802.



## Valuable Medicines,

### FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

### HAMILTON'S

## Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and diffusing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. Swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all those complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE,

## German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

## Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding the natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

## Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious lime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, distensions of the eye, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

## Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

## INFALLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & Intermitting Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

## VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderson's Pills.

## Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, 15.—'21.

## Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m. '19.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r of David Smith. 4m. '19.

## James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and acquaintance, that he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on M<sup>r</sup> Elderry's wharf, where he proposes taking goods on storage, and also transacting business on commission; he therefore solicits their patronage, promising punctuality and dispatch in the discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale

### AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday the 11th day of August next, at 12 o'clock on the premises—will commence the sale of that valuable property called the Oak, conveniently laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of various sizes—Many of which are bounded on the water—this property is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the county and on the navigable waters of Saint Michael's River, on the public road leading from this place to the town of Saint Michaels—and is a good stand for any kind of public business—One half the purchase money with interest thereon to be paid in nine, and the other half with interest thereon in eighteen months from the day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th day of August, will be sold at the said Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands called Plain Dealing, which will be divided into several parcels or small Farms.—On the said property there are tolerable good buildings, and each farm will have the advantage of a healthy and handsome situation on the salt waters of Third Haven or Broad Creek, which affords the greatest abundance of fish, oysters & wild fowl in their seasons.—For this property the purchase money will be required in four equal annual instalments with interest thereon from the day of sale—Possession may be had on the first day of January ensuing—and particulars fully made known on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Easton, 7th June, 1802.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

I OFFER at Private Sale, all the Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late of Caroline County, in Maryland, but now residing at Nashville in Tennessee, lying in Caroline county aforesaid, between the branches of Fowling creek and Hunting, divided by the main road leading from the one to the other of said creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into three Lots or portions, and will be sold separate or together, as may best suit the purchasers or purchaser.

The first Lot will contain about 400 acres, including the Farm where William Kelly now lives, has a sufficient quantity of timber, commands an extensive range for stock, is tolerably well improved, with houses, orchards, and other fruit trees, and a large part of it may at a moderate expence, be converted into excellent meadow.

The second Lot will contain about 250 or 300 acres, including the Farm whereon Solomon Jones now lives, the improvements thereon are indifferent; it contains a sufficient quantity of wood land & meadow lands.

The third Lot includes the Manor Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson, and is supposed to contain from 500 to 700 acres. This farm is well watered and wooded, and is so generally known for its fertility, valuable and extensive improvements, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to treat for all or any of these Lands may know the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Fact of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802.

8m.—'21.

## BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

Blank Executions, For Sale at this Office.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XII[th.]

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1862.

(No. 631.)

EASTON—(Maryland :) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

[From the Baltimore Republican.]

The following letter respecting the fate of major Andre was written in the year 1783, by general Hamilton, then a colonel and aid-de-camp, to general Washington. No doubt it has long been treasured up not only as a specimen of fine writing, but as the best monument of the facts relating to the affecting transaction. General Hamilton has been ever considered an elegant writer, as well as a patriot and brave soldier, and we do presume that this production of his pen, although of ancient date, will be acceptable and amusing to our readers.

SINCE my return from Hartford, my dear friend, my mind has been too little at ease to permit me to write to you sooner. It has been wholly occupied by the incidents, and the tragic consequences, of Arnold's treason. My feelings were never put to so severe a trial. You will have heard the principal facts before this reaches you; but there are particulars, to which my situation gave me access, that cannot have come to your knowledge from public report, which I am persuaded you will find interesting.

From several circumstances the project seems to have originated with Arnold himself, and to have been long premeditated. The first overture is traced back to some time in June last. It was conveyed in a letter to Col. Robinson, the subject of which was that the ingratitude he had experienced from his country, concurring with other causes, had entirely changed his principles; that he now only fought to restore himself to the favour of his prince by signal proof of his repentance; and that he wished to open a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for this purpose. About that period he made a journey to Connecticut, on his return from which to Philadelphia he solicited the command of West Point; alleging that the effects of his wound disqualified him for the active duties of the field. The sacrifice of this important post was the atonement he intended to make. General Washington hesitated the less to grant an officer who had frequently rendered eminent services, as he was convinced the post might be safely trusted to one, who had given so many distinguished proofs of his patriotism. The beginning of August he joined the army, and renewed his application. The enemy, at this juncture, had embarked the greatest part of their force on an expedition to Rhode-Island, and our army was in motion, to compel them to relinquish the enterprise, or to attack New York in its weakened state. The general offered Arnold the left wing of the army which he declined, on the pretext already mentioned; but not without visible embarrassment. He certainly might have executed the duties of such a temporary command, and it was expected from his enterprising temper that he would gladly have embraced so splendidly inviting an opportunity; but he did not chuse to be diverted a moment from his favorite object, probably from an apprehension that some different disposition might take place, which would exclude him. The extreme solicitude he discovered to get possession of the post would have led to a suspicion of treachery, had it been pos-

sible from his past conduct to have supposed him capable of it.

The correspondence, thus begun, was carried on between Arnold and major Andre, adjutant-general to the British army, in behalf of Sir Henry Clinton, under feigned signatures, and a mercantile disguise. In an intercepted letter of Arnold's which lately fell into our hands he proposes an interview "to settle the risks and profits of the co-partnership;" and in the same stile of metaphor, intimates an expected augmentation of the garrison, and speaks of it as the means of extending their traffic. It appears by another letter, that Andre was to have met him on the lines, under the sanction of a flag, in character of Mr. John Anderson. But some cause or other, not known, prevented this interview.

General Washington crossed the river in his way to Hartford the day these dispatches arrived. Arnold, conceiving he must have heard of the flag thought it necessary, for the sake of appearances, to submit the letters to him, and ask his opinion of the propriety of complying with his request. The general, without his usual caution, though without the least surmise of the design, dissuaded him from it, and advised him to reply to Robertson, that whatever related to his private affairs must be of a civil nature, and could only properly be addressed to the civil authority. This reference fortunately deranged the whole plan, and was the first link in the chain of events that led to the detection. The interview could no longer take place in the form of a flag, but was obliged to be managed in a secret manner.

Arnold employed one Smith to go on board the Vulture, and bring Andre ashore, with a pass for Mr. John Anderson; Andre came ashore accordingly, and was conducted with a picket of ours to the house of Mr. Smith, where Arnold and he remained together in close conference all that night and the day following. At day light in the morning, the commanding officer at King's ferry, without the privity of Arnold, moved a couple of cannon to a point opposite where the Vulture lay, and obliged her to take a more remote station. This event of some lurking distrust, made the boatmen refuse to convey the two passengers back, and disconcerted Arnold so much, that by one of those strokes of insatiation, which often confound the schemes of men conscious of guilt, he insisted on Andre's changing his uniform for a disguise, and returning in a mode different from that in which he came. Andre who had been undesignedly brought within our posts in the first instance, remonstrated warmly against this new and dangerous expedient. But Arnold persisting in declaring it impossible for him to return as he came, he at length reluctantly yielded to his persuasion, and consented to change his dress, and take the route he recommended. Smith furnished the disguise, & in the evening they arrived at King's ferry together, they proceeded to Crown-Point, where they stopped the remainder of the night, at the instance of a militia officer to avoid being suspected by him. The next morning they resumed their journey, Smith accompanying Andre a little beyond Pine's bridge, where he left him. He had reached Tarrytown

where he was taken by three militia men, who rushed out of the woods and surrounded him.

At this critical period, his presence of mind forsook him—instead of producing his pass, which would have exonerated him from our parties, and could have done him no harm with his own men, he asked the militia men if they were of the upper or lower party, a distinctive appellation known among the enemy's ranger corps. The militia men replied, they were of the lower party; upon which he assured them he was a British officer, and pressed them not to detain him, as he was upon urgent business. This confession removed all doubts, and it was in vain he afterwards produced his pass. He was instantly forced off to a place of greater security, where he was carefully searched, and in his stocking feet were found several papers of importance, delivered to him by Arnold. Among these were a plan of the fortification of West Point a memorial from the engineer on the attack and defence of the place, returns of the garrison cannon and stores, copy of a council of war, held by general Washington a few weeks before.

The prisoner was at first inadvertently ordered to Arnold, but upon recollection, while he was still on the way, he was countermanded, and sent to Old Slem. The papers were enclosed in a letter to general Washington, which having taken a route different from that by which he returned, made a circuit, that afforded leisure for another letter, though an ill judged delicacy written to Arnold with an information of Anderson's capture, to get to him an hour before general Washington arrived at his quarters; time enough to elude the fate that awaited him. He went down the river in his barge to the Vulture, with such precipitate confusion, that he did not take with him a single paper useful to the enemy. On the first notice of the affair, he was purloined, but much too late to overtake him.

A moment before his setting out he went into Mrs. Arnold's apartments, and informed her, that certain transactions had just come to light, which must forever banish him from his country. She fell into a swoon at this declaration, and he left her in it to consult his own safety, till the servants, alarmed by her cries, came to her relief. She remained frantic all day, accusing every one who approached her, with an intention of murdering her child, (an infant in her arms) and exhibiting every other mark of the most genuine and agonising affection. Exhausted by the fatigue and tumult of her spirits, her phrenzy subsided towards evening, and she sunk into all the sadness of distress. It was impossible not to have been touched with her situation; every thing affecting in female tears, or in the misfortunes of beauty; every thing pathetic in the wounded tenderness of a wife, or in the apprehensive fondness of a mother; and every appearance of suffering innocence, conspired to make her an object of sympathy to all who were present. She experienced the most delicate attention, and every friendly office, till her departure for Philadelphia.

A band of marauders, who receive no pay, but subsist by plunder.

Andre, without loss of time, was conducted to the head-quarters of the army, where he was immediately brought before a board of general officers, to prevent all possibility of misrepresentation, or cavil on the part of the enemy. The board reported, that he ought to be considered as a spy, and according to the laws and usages of nations, to suffer death; which was executed two days after.

Never, perhaps, did a man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less. The first step he took after his capture was to write a letter to General Washington, conceived in terms of dignity without insolence, and apology without meanness. The scope of it was to vindicate himself from the imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous or interested purposes, asserting that he had been involuntarily an impostor; that contrary to his intention he was to meet a person for intelligence, on neutral ground, he had been betrayed within our posts, and forced into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise; soliciting only that to whatever rigour policy might devote him, a decency of treatment might be observed, due to a person, who, though unfortunate, had been guilty of nothing dishonourable. His request was granted in its full extent; for, in the whole progress of the affair, he was treated with the most scrupulous delicacy. When brought before the board of officers, he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to answer no interrogatory which could even embarrass his feelings. On his part, while he carefully concealed every thing that involved others, he frankly confessed all the facts that related to himself; and upon his confession, without the trouble of examining a witness, the board made their report. The members of it were not more impressed with the candor and modest firmness mixed with a becoming sensibility which he displayed, than he was penetrated with their liberality and politeness. He acknowledged the generosity of the behaviour towards him in every respect, but particularly in this, in the strongest terms of manly gratitude. In a conversation with a gentleman, who visited him after his trial, he said—he flattered himself he had never been illiberal, but if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them.

In one of the visits I made to him, (and I saw him several times during his confinement) he begged me to be the bearer of a request to the general, for permission to send an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton. "I foresee my fate, (said he) and though I pretend not to play the hero, or to be indifferent about life; yet I am reconciled to whatever may happen, conscious that misfortune, not guilt, will have bro't it upon me. There is only one thing that disturbs my tranquility. Sir Henry Clinton has been too good to me; he has been lavish of his kindness, I am bound to him by too many obligations, and love him too well to bear the thought that he should reproach himself, or that others should reproach him, on a supposition that I had conceived myself obliged by his instructions to run the risk I did; I would not for the world leave a sting in his mind that



should embitter his future days." He could scarce finish the sentence, bursting into tears in spite of his efforts to suppress them, and with difficulty collected himself enough afterwards to add, "I wish to be permitted to assure him I did not set under his impression, but submitted to a necessity imposed upon me contrary to my own inclination as to his orders." His request was readily complied with and he wrote the letter annexed, with which I dare say, you will be as much pleased, as I am, both for the diction and sentiment.

When his sentence was announced to him, he remarked, that since it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode, which would make a material difference to his feelings, he would be happy if it were possible to be indulged with a professional death. He made a second application by letter in concise but persuasive terms. It was thought his indulgence, being incompatible with the custom of war, could not be granted; and it was therefore determined in both cases to evade an answer to spare him the sensations which a certain knowledge of the intended mode would inflict.

When he was led out to the place of execution, as he went along he bowed familiarly to all those with whom he had been acquainted in his confinement. A smile of complacency expressed the serene fortitude of his mind. Arrived at the fatal spot, he asked with some emotion, "must I then die in this manner?" He was told it had been unavoidable. I am reconciled to my fate (said he) but not to the mode." Soon, however, recollecting himself, he aided "it will be but a momentary pang;" and springing upon the cart performed the last offices to himself, with a composure that excited the admiration, and melted the hearts of the beholders. Upon being told the final moment was at hand, and asked if he had any thing to say, he answered, "Nothing but to request you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." Among the extraordinary circumstances that attended him in the midst of his enemies, he died universally esteemed and universally regretted.

There was something singularly interesting in the character and fortunes of Andrie. To an excellent understanding, well improved by education and travel, he united a peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and the advantage of a pleasing person. He possessed a pretty taste for the fine arts, and had himself attained some proficiency in poetry, music and painting. His knowledge appeared without ostentation, and embellished by a diffidence, that rarely accompanied so many talents and accomplishments, which left you to suppose more than appeared. His sentiments were elevated and inspired esteem, they had a softness that conciliated affection. His elocution was handsome, his address easy, polite and interesting. By his merit he had acquired the unlimited confidence of his general, and was making a rapid progress in military rank & reputation. But in the height of his career, flustered with new hopes from the execution of a project the most beneficial to his party that could be devised, he is at once precipitated from the summit of prosperity; sees all the expectations of his ambition blasted, and himself ruined.

The character I have given of him is drawn partly from what I saw of him myself and partly from information. I am aware that a man of real merit is never seen in so favorable a light as through the medium of adversity. The clouds that surround him are so many shades that set off his good qualities. Misfortune cuts down little vanities, that in prosperous times serve as so many spots in his virtues and give a tone of humanity that makes his worth more amiable. His spectators, who enjoy a happier lot are less prone to detract from it through envy, and are much disposed by comparison to give the credit he deserves, and perhaps even to magnify it.

I speak not of Andrie's conduct in this affair as a philosopher, but as a man of the world. The authorized maxims and practices of war are the

failure of human nature. They countenance almost every species of seduction as well as violence; and the general that can make most traitors in the army of his adversary, is frequently most applauded. On this scale we acquit Andrie; while we could not but condemn him if we were to examine his conduct by the sober rules of philosophy and moral rectitude. It is however a blemish in his fame, that he once intended to prostitute a flag taken, and possibly of the serious light about this a man of nice honor ought to have had scruple; but the temptation was great: let his misfortunes cast a veil over his error.

Several letters from Sir Henry Clinton and others were received, that Andrie came out under the protection of a flag, with a passport from a general officer in actual service, and consequently could not be justly detained. Clinton sent a deputation composed of lieutenant general Robertson, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. William Smith, to represent, as he said, the state of Major Andrie's case. General Green met Robinson, and had a conversation with him, in which he reiterated the pretence of a flag, urged Andrie's release as a personal favor to Sir Henry Clinton, and offered any friend of ours in their power to befriend him. Nothing could have been more frivolous than the plea which was used. The fact was, that, by the interview, change of dress and other circumstances, there was not a single formality customary with flag; and the passport was not to Major Andrie, but to Mr. Anderson. But had there on the contrary, been all the formalities, it would be an abuse of language to say the sanction of a flag for corrupting an officer to betray his trust ought to be obligatory. So unjustifiable a purpose would not destroy its validity, but make it an aggravation.

Andrie himself has answered the arguments, by ridiculing and exploding the idea in his examination before the board of officers. It was a weakness to urge it: There was, in truth no way of saving him; Arnold or I must have been the victim, the former was out of our power. It was by some suspected Arnold had taken his measures in such a manner, that, if the interview had been discovered, in the act, it might have been in his power to sacrifice Andrie to his own security. This surmise of double treason, made them imagine Clinton might be induced to give up Arnold for Andrie; and a gentleman took occasion to suggest this expedient to the latter, as a thing that might be proposed by him. He declined it, the moment he had been guilty of so much traitry, I should have ceased to esteem him.

The infamy of Arnold's conduct, previous to his desertion, is only equalled by his meanness since. Besides the folly of writing to Sir Henry Clinton, assuring him that Andrie had acted under a passport from him and according to his directions, while commanding officer at a post, and that therefore, he did not doubt, he would be immediately sent in; he had the effrontery to write to general Washington to the same purpose, with the addition of a menace of retaliation if the sentence should be carried into execution. He has since acted the farce of sending his resignation. This man is in every sense despicable. In addition to the scene of knavery and prostitution, during his command in Philadelphia, which the last seizure of his papers has unfolded; the history of his command at West-Point is a history of little as well as great villainies. He professed every dirty art of peculation, and even stooped to connections with the settlers of the garison to defraud the public.

To his conduct, that of the captors of Andrie forms a striking contrast: he tempted their integrity with the offer of his watch, his horse, and sum of money they should name. They rejected his offers with indignation; and the gold that could seduce a man high in the esteem and confidence of his country, who had the remembrance of past exploits, the motives of present reputation and future glory to prop his integrity, had no charms for three simple peasants leaning only on their virtue and a sense of duty. While Arnold is handed down with execra-

tion to future times posterity will repeat with reverence the names of *Farrar, Paulding and Williams.*

*Copy of a letter from Major Andrie, Adjutant General to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c.*

Tappan, Sept. 29, 1780.

SIR, Your excellency is doubtless already apprized of the manner in which I was taken, and possibly of the serious light in which my conduct is considered, & the rigorous determination which is impending.

Under these circumstances, I have obtained General Washington's permission to send you this letter; the object of which is to remove from your breast any suspicion, that I could imagine I was bound by your excellency's orders to expose myself to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's posts, of changing my dress which led me to my present situation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your orders; and the circuitous route which I took to return, was imposed (perhaps unavoidably) without altering, native, upon me.

I am perfectly tranquil in my mind, and prepared for my fate, to which I have long been devoted me.

In addressing myself to your excellency on this occasion, the force of all my obligations to you, and of the attachment and gratitude I bear you, recur, to me. With all the warmth of my heart, I give you thanks for your excellency's profuse kindness to me; and I send you the most earnest wishes for your welfare, which a faithful affectionate, and respectful attendant can frame.

I have a mother and three sisters, to whom the value of my commission would be an object, as the loss of Grenada has much effected their income. It is needless to be more explicit on this subject; I am persuaded of your excellency's goodness.

I receive the greatest attention from his excellency General Washington, and from every person, under whose charge I happen to be placed. I have the honor to be,

With the most respectful attachment,

Your excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

JOHN ANDRIE, Adj. Gen

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber living near the mouth of Patuxent river, Saint Mary's county, on the 17th inst. a Mulatto Fellow named Nace, about 22 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high. Nace, when spoken to, has a down look: he has redish eyes, and generally wears his hair queued—he crossed the Chesapeake bay the night that he absconded and landed at Mankin's Neck, Dorchester county, in company with two black fellows, for whom One Hundred Dollars Reward is offered by Robert Watson and John Hughes in the Washington Federalist. They were seen in the following day at a meeting near the place where they landed, and it is presumed as they were not apprehended on that day, they will seek themselves secure, and continue in the neighborhood. The above reward will be given for securing the said Nace in any jail, so that I get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges will be paid by

WILLIAM FITZUE.

July 23d. 1802. 64—31

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber some time since his black man named Tom Short, he is about five feet 6 inches high, large boned, square built, with a stout nose, on one side of which there now remains a large scar, the effect of a cut received some years ago. He is about fifty years old, and rather hard of hearing. He was hired the last year to Mr. Newman of Centreville, and is now supposed to be in the neighborhood of Rafter. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expences.

JOHN E. SPENCER.

Centreville, Aug. 10th, 1802.

B L A N K S  
For Sale at this Office.

## JOHN STEVENS, JUNR.

### APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST.

Next door to the new market house, and fronting Dover street, has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. which in addition to his former stock makes an extensive and complete assortment; amongst which are the following,

Ather, Ol: Amyg Dule, Anisi, Caryophyl, Juniper, Succini, Mentha Peperitid, Olivar, Ricini, Vitriol, Rad: Columb, Spigelia: Gentian, Jalap, Lycop, Rhei, Hellebor Nig: Serpent Virgin, Sennel, Sacc: Saturn, Sal: Glaub, Niri, Cona cervi vol, Roselle, Ammon Crud, Lemon, Sapo: Cutiliens, Semen: Anisi, Cardamon: min, Spt. Cornu Cervi, Sal: ammon, Niri Dule, Vol: aromar, Terebinthin, Spongia, Succin: Glycyrrhiza, Sant: Rub, Tart Vitriol, Verdegri, Sago, Japicoca, Pearl Barley.

Borax, Bougies, Cantharides, Coccinella, Cort: Aurant, Per: Rub, Per: Flav, Per: Pal, Crem: Tart, Bll: Burgamot, Lemon, Lavend, Marshall, Benzoin, Chamom, Sulphur, Zinc, Bot: Senec, Grana: Paradisi, Gum Ammon, Arabic, Asitot, Camphor, Myrrh, Opium, Gauc, Kino, Galba, Magnesia Alb, Manna Flak, Com, Merc Corros sub, Calomppit, Precip.

Orange Flower Water, Rose Water, and Lavender Water, Alspice, Ginger, race and ground, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, French Cordials, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Teeth Brushes, Dentifrice, Wash Balls, Hair Powder, Pomatum, Spanish and Carolina Indigo.

Also, Gallipots, Vials assorted, Surgeons Pocket cases of Instruments, Shop Furniture from 2-2 z. to 2 gallons, Glass Martars, Graduated Measures, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and a large and general assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drugg and Medicinal line.

ON MODERATE TERMS. Those who think proper to favor him with their custom may depend on receiving Genuine Drugs, and at the most reduced price.

Letters per mail or otherwise duly attended to.

Easton, August 17, 1802.

Public Sale.

On Saturday the 25th of September next, will be Sold by Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centerville,

TWO Valuable Farms adjoining each other, called Meagreholm & Appley, containing together near seven hundred acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, four miles from Wye Mill, and seven from Centerville: about 250 acres are cleared and the rest is woods, the greatest part of which is well timbered on these Farms there are fine orchards now in perfection, and comfortable buildings. Mrs. Lewick who lives on the premises will show them to any person wishing to purchase.

Also, one other farm situated in Caroline county, called Hobbs Feature, containing 281 acres, a small part of which is cleared and the rest in woods. Mr. Gallant Lamar lives on the premises, and will show them. One third of the money will be required in hand, and the balance upon a credit suitable to the parties.

JAMES GOVAN, BASIL BROWNE.

Queen Ann's County, 7w.—31

9th Augst, 1802.

## Foreign

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## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 17.

A particular letter is admitted to us from St. Petersburg contains an account of a young man named Delahante, who committed suicide. He lately held the office of inspector of the fifth military division.

Loving a young lady, he had he could no longer flatter himself of obtaining, as he had lost his estate and consequently his rank in society, Delahante isolated himself from his acquaintances, and for many months gave himself up to the most profound melancholy, & spent his time in reading the most gloomy of the Roman authors.

On the 10th of this month, being shut up in his chamber, he wrote some letters, which he carried to the post office himself. Returning home he behaved more friendly and politely than ordinary.

He arranged his affairs with care, and nailed a card with the address of his parents upon a new trunk which he had bought some days before. He afterwards read several of the letters of Werter and underlined the passages and analogous to his own case and project. About ten o'clock he took his flute and played some tunes suitable to his melancholy situation, and in a moment after, he put a pistol, charged with three balls, to his right eye, the firing of which rent his skull.

The next day one of his friends received one of the letters which he had written, and in which there is the following remarkable passage:

"I have told you, my dear friend, that I had obtained a permanent place. But you have been deceived as to the true meaning of these words. Understand that, tired of a painful existence, I have resolved to free myself from it. The place which this action shall procure me will not be contested by the envious; and I shall not have had the anguish of supplicating for to obtain it. A pistol terminates my days. Let those who are suffering under similar misfortunes have recourse to the same remedy, and withdraw from the miseries of this lower world. I believe that I have never done the least injury to any person, & therefore I have no acknowledgments to make. I forbear, however, one part of which I desire to be employed to defray the expenses of my funeral; another to pay my debts (as stated); and the surplus to be given in charity. I give to you (divers objects mentioned equally.) Accept and present them, they may some times put you in mind of your unfortunate friend."

## American Intelligence.

BOSTON, August 5.

The Frigate Boston.

Captain May, who arrived in quarantine road on Wednesday evening from Gibraltar, brings the following information: That captain McNeil, of the frigate Boston, cruising in the Mediterranean, observing seven Tunisian corsairs in pursuit of a Neapolitan vessel, interposed to prevent her capture. An action ensued which terminated in the sinking of two of the vessels of the Barbarians, dismasting three and putting the other two to flight. The frigate afterwards put into Sicily; having a number of her crew killed and wounded.

Impending war.

Captain May further informs, that he was told by commodore Morris, at Gibraltar, June 20, that about a fortnight before, as he expected a rupture with the Moors, he wrote home for reinforcements, but the emperor assuring Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangiers, that he had not the least intention of going to war with the United States, he (the commodore) by the frigate Essex, countermanded his former letter. Two days after the Essex failed, an express arrived at Gibraltar, from the emperor, demanding of the commodore passports for all vessels bound from his dominions to Tripoli with wheat; and that he should take the Tripolitan fleet of war, then stripped at Gibraltar, under his convoy, and see her safe into Tripoli; that in case of refusal he should order Mr. Simpson out of his territories.

These demands the commodore refused to comply with, and fitted in concert with captain May for Tangiers. Mr. Givino, our consul at Gibraltar, had distributed circulars to all the consuls in that neighborhood, to warn them of the danger he apprehended there would be in a few days in Americans passing the straits without convoy.

PROVIDENCE, July 19.

On Tuesday last arrived Sch. Venetia, captain J. Westcott, in a short passage from Cape Francois—informs, That affairs were in a very confused situation there, when he sailed; the negroes continued to harass the French troops almost daily. That one of the black regiments under the command of Gen. Christophe, had been sent by Le Clerc to disperse them—a skirmish took place, and Christophe's detachment were cut to pieces by the Brigands; Le Clerc detached a body of French troops, who met the Brigands and defeated them with great slaughter. The French troops died 30 or 40 daily; a reinforcement of 20,000 men, was hourly expected. Island produce very scarce, excepting Coffee, and that not very plenty.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

INTERESTING.

Captain McLaren, who arrived here yesterday in a very short passage of 8 days from Cape Francois informs, that the day before he sailed, General Le Clerc had ordered an additional duty of five per cent, on all goods exported from the island of St. Domingo, making a total duty of twenty five per cent. That in future, all the French soldiery at that place, were to receive a specie for their services, and to find themselves in all provisions except the article of bread. That reinforcements of troops were daily arriving from France in scattering transports. That the fever still ravaged with great violence among the troops. That of about 70 Generals who came out with the army, not more than 25 remained, they have been chiefly cut off with the fever. That General Le Clerc was on the eve of returning to France, and was to be succeeded by General McDonald. That American produce was generally low, that even lumber was on the fall, and that flour was selling for 8 dollars a barrel.

NASSAU, July 14.

Information having been given to his excellency the Governor, that an armed schooner, commanded by one Ward, was cruising round our islands, committing depredations prejudicial to the commercial interest, he yesterday dispatched a cutter under the command of captain Cooke, in quest of her.

Captain Newlong inform that the above schooner belonged to the famous Bowles, and was captured and brought into Nassau the day before he sailed.

The schooner Nancy, captain Antonio, of Charleston, bound to Havana, was on the 30th ult. stranded on Abaco, on the reef near Umbrella Key, vessel and cargo lost—crew saved. The crew together with Mr. Ripon Nelson, a passenger, arrived here on the 10th inst.

The people and cargo of the ship Dolphin, captain —, stranded off Florida, was brought to this port yesterday by the schooner Experiment, James, and Adventure, Petty, Gargorum and fuger.

Flour was 5 dollars at Nassau, beef, pork and lumber in demand. The port will be shut against Americans on the 10th of August next, unless the period for commercial intercourse between the Bahamas and the United States should be extended.

THE Lands of Dr. Samuel Cooper, deceased, situate on Tuckehoe creek, in Talbot county, are Riff for sale or to rent by the subscriber, their convenient situation on the water both for fishing and also for keeping a craft, having a good granary on the shore, and also a valuable apple orchard, are additional advantages to the native fertility of the soil, which renders this estate very cheap at the terms prescribed.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES,

Attorney in fact for the Executors of Dr. Cooper, deceased, 28th of 7th Month, 1802.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, August 17.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, being the annual Commencement of Columbia College, N. Y.—the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. JAMES KEMP, of Maryland. [Fed. Gazette.]

An officer in the West Indies, having formed a tender connexion there and not wishing to return to his family, has lately written home to his wife at Kilkenny, that he died last year of the yellow-fever, and therefore hopes she will not expect his return.

A London paper of the 9th of May, says, "The Bey of Tripoli lately purchased a 32 gun frigate at Smyrna, and has manned her with 700 picked men, for the purpose of giving battle to the American frigate Philadelphia, which has for a long time blockaded the port of Tripoli."

Subscribers to the Anti-Democrat, who reside in the vicinity of Easton, are informed that their accounts are due for settlement at the Herald-Office.

Those who are indebted to the Editor of the Herald are solicited to favor him with their attention to arrearages also.

## Public Vendue.

To be sold at Public Vendue on the Farm called the "Four Squares," near Warwickburg, on Wednesday the 1st of September next, "Horses, Cattle, and Sheep." The terms of Sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GO. DSBOROUGH, Junr.

August 12th, 1802. 3w—31.

## Public Sale.

On the 25th day of August next, the subscriber will offer upon the premises, on a credit of nine and twelve months, (to the highest bidder) with interest from the day of sale, ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Estate of Mr. Robins Chamberlaine, in that valuable Farm and Seat of Land known by the name of Peach Blossom, together with the lands adjoining and at present constituting a part of Peach Blossom Estate purchased by said Chamberlaine of Mrs. Anna Maria Holyday, and by him mortgaged to a certain Daniel Carroll of Baltimore county—containing together by estimation, between five and six hundred acres. About two-thirds of this land is cleared, upon which are a variety of very valuable improvements, such as a large commodious Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen in complete repair, and calculated for the accommodation, both as to convenience, & embellishment, of almost any family, an overseer's house almost new, with every necessary farm house that can be mentioned,—two large apple orchards in full bearing, besides a great variety of other excellent fruit. About thirty acres of the cleared land is in timothy and rough meadow, which produces good crops of hay annually, and there are at least 30 more that might be reclaimed with the ordinary expense of ditching, and made equal to any for the growth of timothy in the state of Maryland.

If required, for the accommodation of purchasers, the above estate will be sold in three separate lots, the outlines of which will be shown on the day of sale, upon the premises, and described upon a plat that will be prepared for the occasion.

A more minute description is at this time supposed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are inclined to purchase would wish to view the lands, those disposed to do so, may at any time, previous to the day of sale, avail themselves of the opportunity by calling on the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee, July 31, 1802. 4w—29.

N. B. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1803, with one hundred bushels of seed wheat sown in corn ground.

On Thursday the 26th day of August next, will be sold at Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centerville.

A VALUABLE farm called Broom-ley Lambeth, containing about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River is about 3 miles from Wye-Mill; 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grafts. As those who wish to purchase will view the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms, which will be made known on the day of sale, by

WM. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, }  
June 28th, 1802, } 8w—29

## Public Vendue.

On Wednesday, the first day of September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling plantation of Col. Robert Harrison of Dorchester County, deceased,

A PART of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of a valuable stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a set of Black Smiths Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, a quantity of Clover, Hay, Flax, Wool, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other valuable articles. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give bond, bill or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

J. E. GIST,

Executor.

Appleby, 2d August, 1802.

## TO RENT

A VALUABLE Farm, beautifully situated on the waters of Tread Haven, called "Plain Dealing." For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber.

LLOYD NICOLS.

Talbot County, }  
10th Aug. 1802. } 11w—30.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in this city, for the sale of all kinds of produce on commission. He pledges himself that no consideration will induce him either directly or indirectly to become the purchaser of any one instance, and that no exertions shall be wanting on his part for the interest of those, who may think proper to entrust their property to his care.

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore July 9th, 1802.  
N. B. He is now supplied with, and intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries.

Maryland, f.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling me to erect & build a Mill or Mills, to be turned by and supplied with the water that may run down from the head and branches of Choptank River, at or near the place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline County, }  
Aug. 1st, 1802. } 8w—30.

## NEW MARKET RACES.

WILL be run for over a handsome Course, at New-Market, in Dorchester County, on Wednesday the 13th day of October next, the New Market Jockey Club Purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars; four miles repeated, free only for Members of the Club; on Thursday the 14th will be run for over the same Course a Colts Purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, two miles repeated, free only as above. On Friday the 15th will be run for over the same Course a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained; free for any Horse, Mare or gelding, subject to the rules and regulations of the said Club.

Signed per order, WILLIAM MARSHALL, Secy, August 9, 1802. 3w—29.



## Valuable Medicines,

### FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

### HAMILTON'S

## Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a slow flow in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wyshe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a feverish cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed. Several probable remedies attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—stickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

### HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

## German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

### GENUINE Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, sunburn, ring worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE

### Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious lime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

### Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

## The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

### INFALLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderson's Pills.

## Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802, if—22.

### Notice:

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

6m.—19.

Administratrix.

### Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m.—19.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Adminr of David Smith. 4m.—19.

### James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and acquaintance, that he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on Mr. Elderry's wharf, where he proposes taking goods on storage, and also transacting business on commission; he therefore solicits their patronage, promising punctuality and dispatch in the discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

## Fifty Dollars Reward,

FOR Dick, a Mulattoish Lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise, heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knock-kneed in one leg: both whereof are plump, and handily made. He is easy and quick in his motions: brisk and sprightly in his manner: forward, talkative, and possessing (what is termed) a good deal of jaw. The mark of inoculation may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humor, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enlivened.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River; particularly near Emmerson's warehouse.

Whoever shall deliver him up to the subscriber, living on the Island in said River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward. MATTS. BORDLEY.

The Island, Wye River, Eastern Shore, Maryland, June 4, 1802. if.—22.

THE subscriber, grateful for the many favors which he has received since he commenced business, takes this method to tender his sincere thanks to those who have honored him with their custom, and to solicit a continuation of their favors.—He begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he is now supplied with an elegant and extensive assortment of boot-legs, calf-skins, and other materials; also, a sufficient number of hands to carry on his business—he has likewise just received from Baltimore, a supply of lasts, of the newest and handsomest fashions. The advantages, together with the strict attention he is determined to pay to his business, will enable him to supply his customers, with shoes and boots of the best quality, on the shortest notice.

ISAAC ATKINSON.

Easton, July 27, 1802.

### Mrs. Keets,

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have patronized her since she opened School in Queen Ann's county, and begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged masters eminent in their different Professions to assist her, and flatters herself, that the strict attention she pays to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils, will merit the continuance of their favor.

Young Ladies taught Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Drawing, with Plain Work, Dresden Work, Tambour, Embroidery and Music. Terms of admission £. 45 per annum, Music and Drawing excepted. A few Young Ladies may receive lessons in Drawing as day Scholars. June 19, 1802. —19.

## BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

Blank Executions, For Sale at this Office.

### WANTED

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, Apply at this Office.





EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCE

(Vol. XIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1802.

(No. 632.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

IN answering the letter of 12th September, 1790, published in the last Boston Gazette, Mr. Adams's correspondent appears to have entered into some discussion of the question whether the changes then taking place in Europe would eventually prove any thing more than a change of impostors & impositions?—This answer, like the first letter and the reply was confidential: It was a sacred trust committed to the honor and good faith of long and intimate friendship. The trust will not be abused.—The answer has never been extracted from the receiver's files, by any hand of intrusive malevolence, to be used for malignant or insidious purposes.—There is no necessity now to publish it as a guard against misrepresentations injurious to the writer.—There is no right to publish it without the writer's assent.—The reply therefore is published by itself—the commentators, who, to adopt an observation of Montesquieu, know how to excite odium, better than how to refute, are freely indulged with all the use they can make of it.

New-York, October 18, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

I AM thankful to our common friend, as well as to you, for your favor of the 4th, which I received last night. My fears are in unison with yours, that hay, wood and stubble will be the materials of the new political buildings in Europe, till men shall be more enlightened and friendly to each other.

You agree, that there are undoubtedly principles of political architecture, but instead of particularizing any of them, you seem to place all your hopes in the universal, or at least general, prevalence of knowledge and benevolence ought to be promoted as much as possible, but despairing of ever seeing them sufficiently general for the security of society, I am for seeking institutions which may supply, in some degree, the defect.—If there were no ignorance, error, or vice, there would neither be principles, nor systems of civil or political government. I am not often satisfied with the opinions of Hume, but in this he seems well founded, that all projects of governments, founded in the supposition or expectation of an extraordinary degree of virtue, are evidently chimerical; nor do I believe it possible, humanly speaking, that men should ever be greatly improved in knowledge or benevolence without assistance from the principles and system of government. I am very willing to agree with you, in fancying, that in the greatest improvements of society government will be in the republican form. It is a fixed principle with me, that all good government is and must be republican. But at the same time, your candor will agree with me, that there is not in lexicography a more fraudulent word. Whenever I use the word republic with approbation, I mean a government, in which the people have collectively, or by representation, an essential share in the sovereignty. The republican forms of Poland and Venice, are much worse, and those of Holland and Bern very little better, than the

monarchical form in France before the late revolution. By the republican form I know you do not mean the plan of Milton, Needham or Turgot; for after a fair trial of its miseries, the simple monarchical form will ever be, as it has ever been, preferred to it by mankind. Are we not, my friend, in danger of rendering the word republican unpopular in this country, by an indistinct, indeterminate and equivocal use of it?—The people of England have been obliged to wean themselves from the use of it by making it unpopular, unfashionable, because they found it was artfully used by some, and simply understood by others, to mean the government of their interregnum parliament. They found they could not wean themselves from that destructive form of government, so entirely, as that a mischievous party would not still remain in favor of it by any other means than by making the words republic and republican unpopular.—They have succeeded to such a degree that with a great majority of that nation, a republican is as unamiable as a witch, a blasphemer, a rebel or a tyrant. If in this country the word republic should be generally understood as it is by some, to mean a form of government inconsistent with a mixture of three powers, forming a mutual balance, we may depend upon it, that such mischievous effects will be produced by the use of it, as will compel the people of America to renounce, detest and execrate it, as the English do. With these explanations, restrictions and limitations, I agree with you, in your love of republican government; but in no other sense.—With you I have also the honor, most perfectly, to harmonize in your sentiments of the humanity and wisdom of promoting education in knowledge, virtue and benevolence. But I think that these will confirm mankind in the opinion of the necessity of preserving and strengthening the dykes against the ocean, its tides and storms. Human appetites, passions, prejudices and self love, will never be conquered by benevolence and knowledge alone, introduced by human means. The millennium itself neither supposes nor implies it. All civil government is then to cease, and the Messiah is to reign. That happy and holy state is therefore wholly out of this question. We agree in the utility of universal education; but will all nations agree in it as fully as we do? And be at the expense of it?—We know, with as much certainty as attends any human knowledge, that they will not. We cannot therefore with safety advise the people to depend for their safety, liberty and security, upon hopes and blessings which we know will not fall to their lot. If we do our duty then to the people, we shall not deceive them, to depend upon what is not in their power, and will not relieve them. Philosophers, ancient and modern, do not appear to me to have studied nature, the whole of nature, and nothing but nature. Lysurgus's principle was war and family pride, Solon's was what the people would bear, &c. The best writings of antiquity upon government, those I mean of Aristotle, Zeno and Cicero, are lost. We have human nature, society and universal history to observe and study, and from these we may draw all the real principles which ought to be regarded. Disciples will follow their

masters, interested partisans their chiefs, let us like it or not—we cannot help it.—But if the true principles can be discovered, and fairly, fully and impartially laid before the people—the more light increases the more the reason of them will be seen, and the more disciples they will have. Prejudice, passion and private interest which will always mingle in human enquiries, one would think, might be enlisted on the side of truth, at least in the greatest number, for certainly the majority are interested in the truth, if they could see to the end of all its consequences. “Kings have been deposed by aspiring nobles.” True, and never by any other.—“These” the nobles I suppose, “have waged everlasting war against the common rights of man.” True, when they have been possessed of the summa imperii in one body, without a check. So have the plebeians—so have the people—so have kings—so has human nature, in every shape and combination, and so it ever will. But on the other hand, the nobles have been essential parties in the preservation of liberty, whenever and wherever it has existed. In Europe, they alone have preserved it against kings and people; wherever it has been preserved, or at least with very little assistance from the people.—One hideous despotism, as horrid as that of Turkey, would have been the lot of every nation of Europe, if the nobles had not made stands.—By nobles I mean not particularly an hereditary nobility, or any particular modification, but the natural and actual aristocracy among mankind.—The existence of this you will not deny. You and I have seen four noble families rise up in Boston. . . . These are really a nobility in our town, as the Howards, Somersets, Berties, &c. in England.—Blind, undistinguishing reproaches against the aristocratical part of mankind, a division which nature has made, and we cannot abolish, are neither pious nor benevolent. They are as pernicious as they are false—they serve only to foment prejudices, jealousy, animosity, envy and malevolence. They serve no ends but these of sophistry, fraud and the spirit of party. It would not be true, but it would not be more egregiously false to say, that the people have waged everlasting war against the rights of men. “The love of liberty, you say, is interwoven in the soul of man.” So it is, according to La Fontaine, in that of a wolf, and I doubt whether it be much more rational, generous or social in one than in the other, until in man it is enlightened by experience, reflection, education & civil & political institutions, which are first produced and constantly supported and improved by a few, that is by the nobility. The wolf in the fable who preferred running in the forest, lean and hungry, to the fleshy, plump and round sides of the dog, because he found the latter was sometimes restrained, had more love of liberty than

most men. The numbers of men in all ages have preferred ease, slumber and good cheer, to liberty, when they have been in competition. We must not then depend upon the love of liberty in the soul of man alone, for its preservation. Some political institutions must be prepared to assist this love, against its enemies. Without these the struggle will ever end only in a change of impositions and impostors. When the people, who have no property, feel the power in their own hands, to determine all questions by a majority, they ever attack those who have property, till the injured men of property lose all patience, and recur to siness, trick and stratagem, to outwit those who have too much strength, because they have too many hands to be resisted any other way. Let us be impartial then, and speak the whole truth. Till we do, we shall never discover all the true principles that are necessary. The multitude, therefore, as well as the nobles, must have a check. This is one principle. “Were the people of England free, after they had obliged king John to concede to them their ancient rights?”—The people never did this. There was no people who pretended to any thing. It was the nobles alone. The people pretended to nothing but to be villains, vassals & retainers to the king, or the nobles. The nobles, I agree, were not free, because all was determined by a majority of their votes, or by arms, not by law. Their feuds deposed their “Henrys, Edwards and Richards” to gratify lordly ambition, patrician rivalry, and “family pride.” But if they had not been deposed, those kings would have become despots, because the people would not, and could not, join the nobles in any regular and constitutional opposition to them. They would have become despots, I repeat it, and that by means of the villains, vassals and retainers aforesaid. It is not family pride, my friend, but family popularity, that does the great mischief, as well as the great good. Pride in the heart of man, is an evil fruit, & concomitant of every advantage, of riches, of knowledge, of genius, of talents, of beauty, of strength, of virtue, and even of piety. It is sometimes as ridiculous, and often pernicious, but it is even sometimes, and in some degrees useful.—But the pride of families would be always, & only ridiculous, if it had not family popularity to work with. The attachment and devotion of the people to some families inspires them with pride. As long as gratitude, or interest, ambition or avarice, love, hope or fear shall be human motives of action, so long will numbers attach themselves to particular families. When the people will, in spite of all that can be said or done, cry a man or a family up to the skies, exaggerate all his talents and virtues, not hear a word of his weakness or faults, follow implicitly his advice, detest every man he hates; adore every man he loves, and knock down all who will not swim down the stream with him, or them, where is your remedy? When a man, or family, are thus popular, how can you prevent them from being proud? You & I know of instances in which popularity has been a wind, a tide, and a whirlwind. The history of all nations and ages is full of such examples. Popularity, that has great fortune to dazzle, splendid largesses to excite warm

† In the original letter these four families are named—From delicacy towards the respectable individuals belonging to them, the names are omitted in the publication, and they are altogether immaterial to the argument of the letter.



itude, sublime, beautiful and uncommon genius or talents to promote deep admiration, or any thing to support high hopes and strong fears, will be proud, and its power will be employed to mortify enemies, gratify friends, procure votes, emoluments and power. Such family popularity ever did, and will govern in every nation, in every climate, hot and cold, wet & dry—among civilized and savage people—Christians and Mahometans—Jews and Heathens.—Declamation against family pride is a pretty juvenile exercise, but unworthy of a Statesman. They know the evil and danger is too serious to be sported with. The only way, God knows, is to put the families in an hole by themselves, and set two watches upon them, a superior to them all on one side, and the people on the other.

There are a few popular men in the Massachusetts my friend, who have, I fear, less honor, sincerity and virtue than they ought to have. These, if they are not guarded against, may do another misfortune. They may create a party spirit and a mobbish spirit, instead of a spirit of liberty, & produce another *Wat Tyler's* rebellion. They can do no more. But I really think their party language ought not to be countenanced, nor their Shibboleths pronounced. The miserable stuff that they utter, about the well born, is as despicable as themselves. The *euangelis* of the Greeks—the *bien des* of the French—the *ausgebornen* of the Germans and Dutch—the beloved families of the Greeks, are but a few samples of national expressions of the same thing, for which every nation on earth has the same expression. One would think that our scribblers were all sons of redemptioners, or transported convicts.—They think with Tarquin "In novo populo ubi omnis repentinaeque ex-virtute nobilitas sit, futurum locum forti ac strenuo viro." Let us be impartial. There is not more of family pride on one side, than of vulgar malignity and popular envy on the other. Popularity in one family raises envy in another. But popularity of the least deserving will triumph over envy and maligry, while that which is acquired by real merit will very often be overborne and oppressed by it. Let us do justice to the people, and to the nobles, for nobles there are, as I have before proved, in Boston, as well as Madrid; but to do justice to both, you must establish an arbitrator between them. This is another principle. It is time that you and I should have some sweet commune together. I do not believe that we, who have preserved for more than thirty years, an uninterrupted friendship, and have so long thought and acted harmoniously together in the worst of times, are now so far asunder in sentiment, as some people pretend. In full confidence of which, I have used this freedom.

JOHN ADAMS.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Characteristics of a good assemblyman. Ascribed to his excellency William Livingston, esquire, governor of New Jersey.

THOUGH I am an old man that cannot render my country any active services, I am willing to contribute my mite to its prosperity, in the only way in which I can be useful to it.—Having lost that vigour and vivacity which is peculiar to youth, and necessary for the more busy scenes of life, I am retired from the bustle of the world, resolved to spend the remainder of my days, not as an idle spectator of the struggle in which we are engaged, but with a resolution of conveying to the public, such hints and observations on our internal police, as I think may be salutary to the cause of liberty and virtue.

We have, by the blessing of Providence, established a glorious fabric of freedom and Independence; but unless that fabric is supported by the same spirit of patriotism by which it was reared, I am afraid that it will not be of long duration. Whenever our public virtue decays, our government, which owes its origin to, and was founded upon public virtue, will languish; and upon the total extinction of the former (which heaven avert from ever proving our case) the latter

will crumble to pieces, and be totally demolished. It requires great virtue in the people, and great wisdom and activity in their rulers, to prevent the constitution from degenerating into anarchy and confusion. I shall, therefore, from time to time, publish my sentiments, as well on the errors of the people at large, as on the failings of those who are placed over us, either as legislators or magistrates, and that with the freedom becoming a subject of a free government, but at the same time with the deference and decorum due to superiors. For the present I submit my thoughts on the duty of representatives, which are honestly meant, and I hope will be candidly received.

Characteristics of a good assemblyman.

I. To accept his delegation with a sincere desire, and for the sole purpose of rendering his country all the service in his power.

II. Seriously to consider what laws will be most beneficial; industrious in collecting materials for framing them; and prompt to hear all men, especially the most judicious, on the state of his country; and the regulations proposed to render it more happy and flourishing.

III. To make conscience of doing his proper share of business in the house, without leaving it to others to do his part, by which they must necessarily neglect their own, every member being bound in honor to do as much as he can.

IV. Candidly and impartially to form his own judgment for himself, yet to be always open to conviction, and, upon cogent arguments for that purpose, ready to change, and frankly to confess the change of, his sentiments.

V. To detach himself from all local partialities, and county-interests, inconsistent with the common weal; & ever considering himself as a representative of the whole state, to be assiduous in promoting the interest of the whole, which must ultimately produce the good of every part.

VI. Never to grudge the time he spends in attending the sessions, though his private affairs may suffer, since the loss he may thereby sustain, will be amply recompensed by the delightful testimony of his confidence, in favor of his disinterested patriotism; while no pleasure, arising from the advancement of his fortune, to the neglect of a superior obligation can balance the upbraidings of that faithful monitor.

VII. In every vote he gives, to be solely directed by the public emolument, & never influenced in his suffrage by motives merely selfish or lucrative.

VIII. To give no leave of absence to a fellow-member on trifling occasions, in hopes of the same indulgence in return; but to be strenuous in supporting the rules and orders of the house (which are the life of business) though he may thereby disoblige an irregular, or disappoint an home-sick individual.

IX. Inflexible in his resolution of acting agreeably to the dictates of his conscience—to be utterly regardless of the applause or censure, that may ensue upon the discharge of his duty.

X. Never to be instrumental in promoting to any office or trust, his dearest connexions or intimacies, whom he believes not qualified for the department; nor ever to oppose the promotion of any that are, from personal pique or resentment.

XI. As the best calculated laws will be found ineffectual to regulate a people of dissolute morals he will recommend by his conversation and example, virtue and purity of manners; and discountenance all irreligion and immorality, as equally fatal to the interests of civil society and personal happiness.

XII. Serenely to enjoy the praises of merit, as an additional testimony to the approbation of his own heart, of the rectitude of his conduct; but from public clamour and obloquy, to retire within himself; and there to feast on his own virtue, without seeking to retaliate the ingratitude of unreasonable men, save only by putting their malevolence to the blush, by fresh and more extensive services to his country.

Jan. 1778.

## American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 15.

"Within these few days much conversation has taken place in a certain circle respecting a probable change in the constitution; and this circumstance very seriously occupies the politician most looked up to for information. If it be true, however that a committee has been formed for the purpose of this great work it must be allowed that the members conduct themselves with great discretion and secrecy, for much contradiction appears in the assertions of those who pretend to be best informed. One is apt to believe that they have been played upon by false marks of confidence, given to them merely to sound the public opinion, or that they amuse themselves by vague speculations—the only point upon which they seem all to agree is, that the word constitution will be shortly out of use, & that *grande charte* will be substituted. It is certain that the word constitution has been very unfortunate. During 15 hundred years it could not make its way into France at all, and for these last 11, though received in triumph it has been subject to every caprice. It is not sufficiently understood in this country, that men make the laws, but time the constitution.—Time is, all of the legislators among this volatile people, least known or the least consulted, though certainly the dearest paid. It is said there are to be two chambers, or houses as in England, and the senatorial power which originated in one of the fine ideas of the Abbe Syeyes, is to be abolished. If so, some vice must have been found amongst the senators themselves and not in the idea, for it was the only body which could preserve its independence without danger, or manifest a positive and blind adherence to the court without apologies. The projecting and elective power, known here by the title *LA PUISSANCE CONSERVATIVE ET ELECTIVE*, will be transferred to the consular authority, who will then have the privilege to reject or accept the laws which may be discussed or have passed in the two chambers.

"Such are the ideas now canvassed, and it may be readily believed, that if the First Consul expresses his desire that such should be the order of things, a change will take place almost without any hint of opposition. The Royalists might see the alteration with regret, but their opinions would have little weight, and the Republicans are now sufficiently enlightened to know that the surest mode of preserving the share of liberty, which circumstances allow them, is to conduct themselves with a tacit acquiescence to the supreme will. Tribunes and legislators are eagerly looking out for places under the new order of things; instead of enjoying themselves during the adjournment of the session with their families in the country many of them remain at Paris to watch over the great interest, not of the Republic, but of their ambition."

Extract of a letter from Gen. Le Clerc to the minister of the marine.

"The Cape, May 8. "The rebuilding of the Cape proceeds with a degree of activity which it is difficult to conceive. This city rises out of its ashes.

I do not conceal the mischief which has been done in many districts of the colony, but from the different official reports which I am now receiving I am convinced that more than three fourths of habitations are entire. The districts of Artibonite, and all those of the South, the Mole, and Fort Liberte, are completely preserved.

"American vessels crowd our harbours with cargoes of flour, deals and other materials for building. Citizen Pichon acquaints me that the Americans have shewn much dissatisfaction with the measure taken by me on my arrival; but in my opinion they are wrong to speak of the past.—There were some agents of the American government with Toussaint, and they did not always give him the best advice.

"Muskets guns and powder, were

furnished from the United States with increased activity, the moment the preliminaries of peace were known. It was therefore natural that I should take measures to prevent this communication with the rebels. Our commissaries in America do not feel very much for the interests of the public treasury. A paltry little bring which you sent out has cost 28,000 francs for repairs. Citizen Pichon however, ought to know, that this brig was not worth half the sum."

## THE HERALD.

B A S T O N ,  
TUESDAY MORNING, August 24.

The letter of the late president, Adams, published in the Boston Gazette (see this day's paper) is replete with wisdom and political science. It defends a republican government on its true grounds. It contends for the due influence of property, virtue and talents, as a check upon the madness of popular passions; and illustrates from history, and the actual state of mankind, the necessity of restraints upon the licentiousness of a democratic spirit in popular governments, to preserve any thing like liberty. Kings & nobles have not been the only tyrants, nor republics the only free government; but in all ages, power wherever lodged, has pressed upon its boundaries, and in no instance has it broke through and produced such mischief, as when thrown into the hands of demagogues. Yet this letter, truly republican in its spirit, with the experience of ages in its favor, has been denounced as marking out a nobility by name, and giving a decided preference to monarchy.

Palladium.

The wife of Alexander Racliffe, in Saddieworth, was delivered of three fine boys, who are baptized by the names of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. It is worthy of remark, that the mother is a twin; and has been delivered of twins before.

An earthquake, which was felt in several parts of Italy, (swallowed up one whole village, so that not one inhabitant nor any vestige of it remains.

A letter from Constantinople, of May 10, states, the plague raged with great violence; that the English troops had been obliged to withdraw from Alexandria and Rosetta. The plague has likewise made its appearance at Constantinople and at Smyrna. Mr. Stratton, the English ambassador, has invited the porte to accede to the treaty of Amiens, and this accession is expected soon to take place. New disturbances have broken out in Romulia.

At the city of Lorca, in Spain, a reservoir, of several leagues in length, suddenly burst, and inundated a space of 20 leagues, as also a part of the city—500 houses were destroyed, and 1000 lives lost.

From the (N. Y.) Merchants Advertiser

We find in our latest London paper, the following extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, to Thomas Paine, about which so much has been said.

"YOU expressed a wish in your letter to return to America by a national ship; Mr. Dawson, who brings over the treaty, and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at such a short warning. You will, in general, find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in this it will be your glory to have steadily labored, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to continue your useful labors, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurances of my high esteem and affectionate attachment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, to his friend in Frederick, dated March 23.

"As I have never been in the habit of corresponding with you, I had it not in my power to communicate to you my political opinion, & have not



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Rosetta. The  
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n to take place.  
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ca, in Spain, a  
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antile Advertiser

London paper,  
of a letter from  
president of  
Thomas Paine,  
as been said  
with in your let-  
ica by a national  
who brings over  
o will present  
charged with or-  
the Maryland to  
date you back,  
depart at such  
u will, in gene-  
to sentiments  
mes; in theft it  
have readily la-  
much effect as any  
u may live long  
ful labors, and  
e thankfulness of  
e prayer. Ac-  
my high esteem  
ment.

FFERSON."

om a gentleman  
is friend in Fre-  
ch 23.

been in the habit  
h you, I had it  
communicate to  
ion, & have not

room after this long epistle, to say  
much on the subject:—

"I can only tell you that I have  
changed my political creed. I once  
thought that the man now at the  
head of affairs could do no wrong; but  
I find he has done little else but wrong  
since his inauguration; his then ad-  
dresses to congress was so like, as I  
thought, himself, that I had made  
large calculations on the reconciliati-  
on of the parties throughout the U-  
nited States. But alas! how much he  
has disappointed me. His conduct  
has been diametrically the reverse from  
that conciliatory plan which I thought  
he was about to adopt. He has done  
every thing to insult and wound the  
feelings of every native friend to his  
country (at a time when many exor-  
tions were necessary) but now taking  
by the hand all the upstart foreigners  
and giving them the most respectable  
and lucrative appointments in his power.  
His intention evidently is to  
strengthen his party and support his  
ambitious views by raising the rabble  
and such exotics as will answer his  
purpose over the heads of the respect-  
able and deserving part of the Ameri-  
cans, and by that means humble them  
and keep them silent, under the weight  
and power of himself and parti-  
zans.

"In this state he has given the of-  
fice of collector of Savannah to a fo-  
reigner—an Englishman! In exclusi-  
on of all the native citizens of it;  
many of whom have great claims on  
the distributor of the fruits of our in-  
dependency, from the services they  
rendered and the losses they sustained  
in the revolutionary war; and this  
man who has the appointment, has no  
other claim but that he is one of the  
minions of one of the satellites of the  
president! But in his heart as true an  
Englishman as ever was imported from  
the islands and as great a devotee to its  
government and interests as is possible,  
but for the present is any thing to any  
person that his interest may dictate to  
him."

[Lancaster Journal.]

#### To be Rented,

AND possession given on the first  
of January next ensuing. Two  
farms, lying in Caroline county.

No. 1 situated on the head of Fowl-  
ing Creek, is divided into three shifts,  
and contains in each shift by estima-  
tion one hundred and sixty thousand  
Corn Hills. There is on this farm an  
excellent apple orchard, with all the  
necessary buildings either for stock or  
grain, also a dwelling house in to-  
lerable repair.

No. 2 adjoins the former, and is al-  
so divided into three shifts, and con-  
tains in each about sixty thousand corn  
hills. The houses on this farm are  
but indifferent. The soil of both of  
these farms are extremely well adapt-  
ed to the growth of wheat, corn, rye,  
&c. and have the advantages of being  
situated near to the waters of Chop-  
tank river, also within a small distance  
of a grist mill. Any person inclined to  
rent, may view the premises by ap-  
plying to the tenants on the land, viz.  
Mr. Jones on the former, and Mr.  
Rumble on the latter, and know the  
terms by applying to the subscriber in  
Easton; but in order to save trouble  
none need apply, but those I am either  
personally acquainted with, or such as  
can procure satisfactory recommenda-  
tions. Liberty will be given to feed  
wheat this fall.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

August 24, 1802.

N. B. I will sell on moderate terms,  
or exchange either of the above farms,  
for property in Easton or Talbot coun-  
ty.

J. S. Junr.

#### Advertisement.

TO be rented for the ensuing year  
and possession given the first day  
of October next, the house, now oc-  
cupied by Mr. John C. Stewart, as a  
Tavern, with stables, and all other  
necessary buildings, its situation for  
any kind of business is equal to any in  
the place. For terms apply to

THOMAS STEWART

Cambridge, August, 1802.

B L A N K S

For Sale at this Office.

#### To be Rented,

FOR the ensuing year the Dwelling  
House & Lots adjoining, contain-  
ing 21 acres of Land, late the proper-  
ty of the Rev. John Bowie. For terms  
apply to

JAMES BOWIE, Adm'r.

August 23, 1802.

#### To be Sold on the Premises

ON Saturday the 11th of Septem-  
ber next, at public vendue, at  
the hour of twelve, about one hun-  
dred and twenty acres of Land, beau-  
tifully situated on the waters of Miles  
river; and one mile and a half from  
St. Michael's, late the property of  
Mr. Thomas Ashcroft, deceased. For  
the luxuries with which Miles river  
abounds, no farm is better situated  
than the one now offered to the pub-  
lic, both for abundance and conveni-  
ence to the water. The terms of sale  
will be one third of the purchase mo-  
ney in six months, one third in twelve  
months, and one third in eighteen  
months, with bond and approved se-  
curity bearing interest from the day  
of sale.

Henry Banning,  
Hugh Sherwood,  
Perry Spencer,  
William B. Smith,  
John Dawson,

Commis-  
sioners.

#### Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the  
subscriber, of Talbot County,  
has obtained from the Orphans Court  
of said County, in Maryland, letters  
testamentary with a copy of the will  
annexed, on the personal estate of Ed-  
ward Halsey, Esq. late of the said  
county, deceased—all persons having  
claims against the said deceased, are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber, at or before the fifth day of  
September next—they may otherwise  
by law be excluded from all benefit of  
said estate. Given under my hand this  
15th day of August, 1802.

JOHN FLEMING,  
Executor.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to in-  
form his friends and the pub-  
lic in general, that he has commenced  
business in this city, for the sale of  
all kinds of produce on commission.—  
He pledges himself that no considera-  
tion will induce him either directly or  
indirectly to become the purchaser in  
any one instance, and that no exerti-  
ons shall be wanting on his part for  
the interest of those, who may think  
proper to entrust their property to his  
care.

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore July 9th, 1802.

N. B. He is now supplied with, and  
intends to keep a general assortment of  
Groceries.

#### Public Vendue.

TO be sold at Public Vendue on the  
Farm called the "Four Square,"  
near Barwickburg, on Wednesday the  
1st of September next, "Horses, Cat-  
tle and Sheep." The terms of Sale  
will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Junr.

August 12th, 1802.

#### NEW MARKET RACES.

WILL be run for over a handsome  
Course, at New-Market, in  
Dorchester County, on Wednesday  
the 13th day of October next, the  
New Market Jockey Club Purse of  
Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars; four  
miles repeated, free only for Members  
of the Club; on Thursday the 14th will  
be run for over the same Course a  
Colts Purse of One Hundred and Fifty  
Dollars, two miles repeated, free only  
as above. On Friday the 15th, will  
be run for over the same Course, a  
Town Purse, the sum not yet ascer-  
tained; free for any Horse, Mare or  
gelding, subject to the rules and regu-  
lations of the said Club.  
Signed per order,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Sec'y. 1  
August 9, 1802. 3w—30

#### JOHN STEVENS, JUNR.

#### APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

Next door to the new market house,  
and fronting Dover street, has just  
received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore a fresh supply of Genuine  
Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes,  
Patent Medicines, &c. which in ad-  
dition to his former stock makes an  
extensive and complete assortment;  
amongst which are the following.

Ether,  
Alum,  
Aloes,  
Aq: Fortis,  
Argent Vivum,  
Bals Canada,  
Copaiba,  
Peru,  
Tolu,

Borax,  
Bougies,  
Cantharides,  
Coccinella,  
Cort: Aurant,  
Per: Rub,  
Per: Flav,  
Per: Pal,  
Crem: Tart,

Ess: Burgamot,  
Lemon,  
Lavend,  
Marshall,  
Benzoin,  
Chamom,  
Sulphur,  
Zinc,

Oil: Sennae,  
Grana: Paradisi,  
Gum: Ammon,  
Arabic,  
Assafet,  
Camphor,  
Myrrh,  
Opium,  
Gauic,  
Kino,

Galle,  
Magnesia Alb,  
Manna Flak,  
Com,

Merc Corros sub,  
Calom ppt,  
Præcip,

Orange Flower Water, Rose  
Water, and Lavender Water; Al-  
spice, Ginger, rice and ground; Pep-  
per, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, French  
Cordials, Capers, Olives, Anchovies,  
Teeth Brushes, Dentrifices, Wash Balls,  
Hair Powder, Pomatum, Spanish and  
Carolina Indigo,

#### ALSO,

Gallipots, Vials assorted, Surgeons  
Pocket cases of Instruments,  
—LIKEWISE—

Shop Furniture from 1-2 z. to 2 gal-  
lons, Glafs Martars, G aduated Mea-  
sures, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles,  
and a large and general assortment of  
Patent Medicines, with almost every  
article in the Drugg and Medicinal  
line

#### ON MODERATE TERMS.

Those who think proper to fa-  
vor him with their custom may depend  
on receiving Genuine Drugs, and at  
the most reduced prices.

Letters per mail or otherwise duly  
attended to.

A youth of twelve or fourteen years  
of age, of reputable connections will  
be taken apprentice to the above busi-  
ness.

J. S. Junr.

Easton, August 17, 1802.

#### Public Sale

On Thursday the 26th day of August  
next, will be sold at Auction at Mr.  
Richard Newman's in Centerville,

A VALUABLE farm called Broom-  
ley Lambeth, containing about  
560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's  
county, near the head of Wye River &  
about 3 miles from Wye-Mill; 300  
acres are cleared and in high cultiva-  
tion; about 260 acres are heavily  
timbered, and within five miles of  
Centerville; between 20 and 30 acres  
of the cleared land are of the richest  
bottom, and particularly adapted to  
grafs. As those who wish to purchase  
will view the premises, a farther de-  
scription is deemed unnecessary. Said  
farm will be sold with or without the  
stock, on the most accommodating  
terms, which will be made known on  
the day of sale, by

Wm. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, }  
June 28th, 1802, } 3w—23

#### Notice,

In virtue of an order from the Orphans  
Court of Talbot county, will be sold  
at public vendue on Friday the 10th  
day of September next, at the pre-  
sent dwelling of the subscriber,

ALL the personal estate of John  
Wyn Harrison, deceased, remain-  
ing unsold on the following Terms—  
The purchaser shall have a credit of  
two Months for all sums above ten Dol-  
lars—but before a removal of the prop-  
erty. He shall give bond with approv-  
ed security—and for every sum of ten  
dollars or under, He shall pay cash on  
the delivery.

All creditors of said John W. Har-  
rison, deceased, are hereby desired to  
exhibit their claims to the subscriber  
legally attested on or before the first  
day of October next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from a divi-  
dend of the personal estate.

SOPHIA HARRISON,

Executrix.

24th August, 1802.

#### Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the first day of Sep-  
tember next, will be sold to the  
highest bidder, at the late dwelling  
plantation of Col. Robert Harrison  
of Dorchester County, deceased,

A PART of the personal property  
of the said deceased, consisting of  
a valuable stock of Cattle, Sheep, and  
Hogs, a sett of Black Smiths Tools,  
Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, a quantity of  
Clover, Hay, Flax, Wool, Farming  
Utensils, and a variety of other valu-  
able articles. A credit of six months  
will be given on all sums above ten  
dollars, the purchaser to give bond,  
bill or note, with approved security,  
bearing interest from the day of sale.  
The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

J. E. GIST,

Executor.

Appleby, 2d August, 1802.

#### Postponement of Sale,

#### Public Sale,

On the 10th day of Sept. next, the  
subscriber will offer upon the pre-  
mises, on a credit of nine and twelve  
months, (to the highest bidder)  
with interest from the day of sale,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and  
Estate of Mr. Robins Chamber-  
laine, in that valuable Farm and  
Seat of Land known by the name of  
Peach Blossom, together with the lands  
adjoining and at present constituting a  
part of Peach Blossom Estate purchased  
by said Chamberlaine of Mrs. Anna  
Maria Hollyday, and by him mortgag-  
ed to a certain Daniel Carroll of Bal-  
timore county—containing together  
by estimation, between five and six  
hundred acres. About two thirds of  
this land is cleared, upon which are a  
variety of very valuable improvements,  
such as a large commodious Brick  
Dwelling-House and Kitchen in com-  
plete repair, and calculated for the ac-  
commodation, both as to convenience, &  
embellishment, of almost any family, an  
overseer's house almost new, with ev-  
ery necessary farm house that can be  
mentioned,—two large apple orchards  
in full bearing, besides a great variety  
of other excellent fruit. About thirty  
acres of the cleared land is in timothy  
and rough meadow, which produces  
good crops of hay annually, and there  
are at least 30 more that might be re-  
claimed with the ordinary expence  
of ditching, and made equal to any  
for the growth of timothy in the State  
of Maryland.

If required, for the accommodation of  
purchasers, the above estate will be  
sold in three separate lots, the outlines  
of which will be shown on the day of  
sale, upon the premises, and described  
upon a plat that will be prepared for  
the occasion.

A more minute description is at this  
time supposed unnecessary, as it is ex-  
pected those who are inclined to pur-  
chase would wish to view the lands, those  
disposed to do so, may at any time,  
previous to the day of sale, avail them-  
selves of the opportunity by calling on  
the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

July 31, 1802.

N. B. Possession will be given the  
1st day of January, 1803, with one  
hundred bushels of seed wheat sown in  
corn ground



## Valuable Medicines,

### FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointments, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail here.

### HAMILTON'S

## Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all those complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed. Several probable remedies attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Jy. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

## German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, Speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE  
Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER  
FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious lime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, distensions of the eye, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly despaired of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

## INFALLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & Intermitting Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & number not half a bottle.

## VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802.

## Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hinch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH,  
Administrix.

6m.—19.

## Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m.—19.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r  
of David Smith. 4m.—19.

## James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and acquaintance, that he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on M<sup>rs</sup> Elderry's wharf, where he proposes taking goods on storage, and also transacting business on commission; he therefore solicits their patronage, promising punctuality and dispatch in the discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

## Public Sale.

On Saturday the 25th of September next, will be Sold by Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centerville,

TWO Valuable Farms adjoining each other, called Meagreholm & Ashley, containing together near seven hundred acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, four miles from Wye Mill, and seven from Centerville: about 250 acres are cleared and the rest in woods, the greatest part of which is well timbered on these Farms there are fine orchards now in perfection, and comfortable buildings. Mrs. Lewick who lives on the premises will show them to any person wishing to purchase.

Also, one other farm situated in Caroline county, called Hobbs Venture, containing 281 acres, a small part of which is cleared and the rest in woods. Mr. Gallant Lamar lives on the premises, and will show them. One third of the money will be required in hand and the balance upon a credit suitable to the parties.

JAMES GOVAN,

BASIL BROWNE.

Queen Ann's County, } 7w.—31.  
9th August, 1802. }

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living near the mouth of Patuxent river, Saint Mary's county, on the 17th inst. a Mulatto Fellow named Nace, about 22 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high. Nace, when spoken to, has a down look: he has redish eyes, and generally wears his hair queued—he crossed the Chesapeake bay the night that he absconded and landed at Meakins' Neck, Dorchester county, in company with two black fellows, for whom One Hundred Dollars Reward is offered by Robert Watson and John Hughes in the Washington Federalist. They were seen on the following day at a Methodist meeting near the place where they landed, and it is presumed as they were not apprehended on that day, they will feel themselves secure, and continue in the neighborhood. The above reward will be given for securing the said Nace in any jail, so that I get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges will be paid by WILLIAM FITZUE.

July 23d. 1802. 7w.—31.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time since his black man, named Tom Sherr, he is about five feet 6 inches high, large boned, square built, with a stout nose, on one side of which there now remains a large scar, the effect of a cut received some years ago. He is about fifty years old, and rather hard of hearing. He was hired the last year to Mr. Newman of Centerville, and is now supposed to be in the neighborhood of Easton. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN E. SPENCER.

Centerville, Aug. 10th, 1802.

Maryland, ff.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling me to erect & build a Mill or Mills, to be turned by and supplied with the water that may run down from the head and branches of Choptank River, at or near the place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline County, } 8w.—30.  
Aug 1st, 1802. }

## BLANKS

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EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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From the New-England Palladium.

#### ARISTOCRATS.

IT has happened that no set of men have so much to say about liberty, or affect so much anxious concern for its better security, as the Aristocrats. In Poland a body of Nobles, with almost boundless exclusive rights, had made the King a cypher, and the people were slaves: Yet these Aristocrats were forever prating in their diets about Polish liberty. Why did they entertain such a jealousy of the power of the Monarch? Was it that they loved liberty so much better than others do? No—it was because they had power to oppress, like the lords of Virginia, and that made them jealous.

In old Rome, Tarquin, called a tyrant, was expelled. The patricians instantly engrossed the whole power of the King as well as their own, and displayed a zeal for liberty so fierce, so watchful, and so talkative, that it has been the fashion for two thousand years and more to extol Roman liberty. Who were these Sons of liberty? The Aristocrats of Rome.—The successors of Tarquin. Not a scrap of his power would they part with till it was extorted from them by the people. From first to last it was the cant cry Roman liberty, and the people like so many fools, joined the cry. The Roman senators were to many dragons for liberty. They hated Kings & power, more than the common people, and this pre-eminence of zeal was sure to gain their favor and confidence. It was allowed to be a noble spirit that merited office. Now this ardent spirit of the Senate is to be ascribed to that body's possessing power, and hating any rival. It was the jealousy of one tyrant towards another.

In every free State, the man who by the merits of a demagogue, rises from being number one, that is, an insignificant individual, to be a captain over fifty, or rather tens of thousands, as the case often is in our large towns, then he becomes jealous of the laws and those who administer them. His little brief authority makes him a petty King; and he hates king common law, or king Washington, or Congress that rises over his head and in effect dethrones him. He sinks from the high patrician bench to the low floor of equality: He becomes, what he was at first, number one again. Hence it is that every demagogue shrinks back from law and parties at annihilation. He bawls liberty, when the only thing he dreads is the being reduced to the level of equality. It is not for his ear only that a Jacobin trembles: The clipping of the Sheriff's beard like Delilah's, makes every democratic Sampson as weak as a common man.

By a proper attention to these facts and remarks, it will appear, that a more than common bluster about liberty is a sure sign of an aristocratical overbearing spirit: In fact we see every day, that the proudest men, the bullocks, who in common transactions tread on the common people's necks, are Democrats. The tyrants within doors go into the street to scream "liberty is in danger!"

\* Note.—I prefer (said one of them) tempestuous liberty to the calm of Despotism.

Look round, honest reader, and mark it well, the liberty-bawlers are tyrants in grain; tyrants in temper.

But it is our intention to pursue this idea on a larger scale. Look at Virginia, and ask why it is that Virginia is so much more fierce and jealous than other States? Is it that whipping negroes and leading lives of lazy luxury, of pomp without taste, and of prodigality without enjoyment, is this the preparation of a people for the energies of liberty? Was old Rome inspired in such a jolting-chair with the spirit that made war a recreation that fought octavians for sacrifices, and that held the greatest and the least cheap if they gained glory and extended the limits of the Republic? No, this paralytic new Rome loves liberty less than its pleasures and its vices. It vaunts of its spirit while getting the gout at the race-ground, or wrapped in flannel while nursing it. The cause of this superior liberty spirit in Virginia is to be sought as before.—Not in better information to discern what liberty is, not in greater energy of soul to act and suffer for it than in Connecticut—but in the character of Aristocracy. The great men of Virginia are Aristocrats. The laws are made to keep creditors off and the negroes down.—To protect lazy planters, who will not pay, and to bind free or drive away insolent Scotchmen, who will dun.—To keep the lordship sacred from the vendue master's hammer, and to transmit to heirs an inheritance that was drinked out two generations ago.—Besides to great a state, with neighbor States dependent on her, is, of course, the rival of the Federal Government. Hence it is that she aspires to rule the Union.

Now mark the facts.

It is the genuine spirit of Aristocracy to establish a rotation in office. It was done in all the Aristocracies in Italy. It was done in old Rome. Every year there were new Consuls, B. diles, Flamines and Prætors, as well as Tribunes. Thus the body of an Aristocracy could secure to itself a division of power. If merit should be preferred, and no rotation forced upon the people, the deserving might be preferred from one term to another, & the poor-spirited Nobles, who have not talents, and yet have vanity, would be forever disappointed. To guard against this principle, so favorable to merit, so unfavorable to rank, the right of the common people to choose must be narrowed in order to mend the chance of an Aristocracy to be chosen. This clearly shows the reason why Rome adopted the principle of rotation, and yearly changed its magistrates, not in favor to the people but to their prejudice, and for the sake of giving power and emolument, not to the first and second rate candidates, but to the tenth or twentieth rate.

Mr. Eppes, of Virginia, has written on this subject to the Electors like a Patrician.

But his letter affords abundant proof of the aristocratic temper of his State. Let the Senate be chosen for two years says he. Why? Virginia is on no better than an equal footing with the small States. Let that branch, then, which is supposed to guard the constitutional equality of the States, be made weak. Let the judiciary depend on Congress. Let all the obstacles

to the power of Virginia be removed. Let the sense of the constitution meet with no check of hindrance—and then all America will be as free as all Italy was when a single city of old governed the rest.

Whether the smaller States will understand this language of Mr. Eppes and the conduct of Virginia which it so correctly explains, time will soon show. The attempt to alter the Constitution will be soon made. If baffled, it will be renewed. The spirit of an aristocracy never dies and is never tired or discouraged: nor will Virginia ever rest, any more than ancient Rome did, till she has made her equals her vassals. The aspiring and restless ambition of a State, so well organized and so long trained as an aristocracy, will never be satisfied with any liberty, but a power to domineer over others. Virginia-Liberty is the right to reign, and Mr. Eppes has very plainly pointed out the first steps to empire. He will be understood in his own State, at least; and there, no doubt, his letter will render him popular enough to be elected to Congress.

From the Palladium

Messrs. Editors,

Lord Chesterfield, though a profligate in the world, and thoroughly versed in the acquirement of dissolute life, has in some of his writings, very happily exposed the folly, as well as impurity of the duelist. The wonderfully important particulars of a late duel at New-York, suggested to me the expediency of publishing his Lordship's thoughts relative to this subject. To such a man, on such a subject, our American men of honor ought to listen without prejudice. I send you, at this time, his observations on the abuse of the word honor.—Should you think proper to publish them, I shall soon send you a farther extract wherein his Lordship forcibly and pointedly ridicules the practice of duelling.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

#### ABUSE OF THE WORD HONOR.

The word honor, in its proper signification, doubtless implies the united sentiments of virtue, truth and justice, carried by a generous mind beyond these mere moral obligations, which the laws require, or can punish the violation of. A true man of honor will not content himself with the literal discharge of the duties of a man and a citizen; he raises and dignifies them to magnanimity. He gives, where he may with justice refuse; he forgives, where he may with justice resent; and his whole conduct is directed by the noble sentiments of his own unvarnished heart; surer and more scrupulous guides than the laws of the land, which, being calculated for the generality of mankind, must necessarily be more a restraint upon vices in general, than an invitation and reward of particular virtues. But these extensive and compound notions of honor have been contracted and reduced to the single one of personal courage. Among the Romans, honor meant no more than contempt of dangers and deaths in the service, whether just or unjust, of their country. Their successors and conquerors, the Goths & Vandals, who did not deal much in

complex ideas, simplified those of honor, and reduced them to this plain & simple one, of fighting for fighting's sake, upon any or all, no matter what occasions.

Our present mode of honor is somewhat more compounded, as will appear by the true character, which I shall now give, of a fashionable man of honor.

A gentleman, which is now the genteel synonymous term for a man of honor, and which may be defined to be a man who, with a tolerable suit of clothes, a watch, snuff-box, &c. &c. affects himself to be a gentleman, swears with energy that he will be treated as such, and that he will cut the throat of any one who presumes to say the contrary, must, like his Gothic ancestors, be ready for, and rather desirous of a single combat. And if, by a proper degree of wrong-headedness he provokes it, he is only so much the more jealous of his honor, and more of a gentleman.

He may lie with impunity, if he is neither detected nor accused of it; for it is not the lie he tells, but the lie he is told of, that dishonors him. In that case he demonstrates his veracity by his sword, or his pistols, and either kills, or is killed, with the greatest honor.

He may abuse and serve his own wife, daughters or sisters, and he may seduce the wife of another man, particularly his friends, with inviolate honor, because as Sir John Bayne very justly observes, he wears a sword.

By the laws of honor he is not obliged to pay his servants or his tradesmen; for as they are a pack of scoundrels, they cannot without insolence demand their due of a gentleman; but he must punctually pay his gaming-debts to the sharpers who have cheated him; for those debts are really debts of honor.

He is under one disagreeable restraint;—for he must not cheat at play unless in a horse match: But yet he may with great honor defraud in an office, or betray a trust.

In public affairs, he may, not only with honor, but even with some degree of lustre, be under one administration a turbulent patriot, opposing the best measures, and under another a servile courtier, promoting the worst, provided a very lucrative consideration be known to be the motive of his conversion; for in that case the point of honor turns singly upon the quantum.

From these premises, which the more they are considered, the truer they will be found, it appears, that there are but two things which a man of the nicest honor may not do, which are declining single combat, & cheating at play. Strange! that virtue should be so difficult, and honor, its superior, so easy to attain to.

The uninformed herd of mankind are governed by words and names, which they implicitly receive without either knowing or asking their meaning.—Even the philosophical and religious controversies, for the last three or four hundred years, have turned much more upon words and names, than upon things fairly stated. The polite world, to save time and trouble, receive, adapt, and use words in the signification of the day; nor having leisure nor inclination to examine and analyze them; and thus often mislead by sounds, & not always securing



by force, they are hurried into fatal errors, which they do not give their understandings fair play enough to prevent.

How many unthinking and unhappy men really take themselves to be men of honor, upon the mistaken ideas of that word! And how fatal to others, especially to the young & inexperienced, is their example & success in the world! I heartily wish that some good dramatic poet would exhibit at full length and in lively colors, upon the stage, this modish character of a man of honor, of which I have but slightly and hastily chalked the outlines. Upon such a subject I am to think that a good poet might be more useful than a good preacher, as probably his audiences would be more numerous and his matter more attended to. Besides,

"Sedignis irritant animos, demissa per aurem,  
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, et quæ  
Ipse sibi tradit spectator." Horace.

#### American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, August 16.

As the public mind has been considerably agitated in consequence of the arrival of three French ships of war in this port, and the expectation of three others, we have made it our business to become acquainted with their situation, as to health, and their object in coming into this port.

In the first place, it is proper to state, and we do it from the best information, that the frigate La Confiance, (which vessel has been permitted to anchor off Fort Jay) is a healthy ship—that she has had no death on board since her arrival off Guadeloupe, and that though there are upwards of 300 Blacks on board, not one has died, or been sick; she cannot, however, approach the town—none but the officers and battmen of one boat are allowed to come on shore.

The other two ships of war, though with very little sickness and no malignancy on board, are detained at the Quarantine Ground; and Commodore Gille has pledged his word to the Health-Officer, that if any sickness should happen on board La Confiance, he will instantly stop the boats from going to town, and report the case or cases to him.

These ships went from Guadeloupe to Carthage, but anchored several leagues from the Spanish Main, and only sent a boat with some officers on shore.

The names of the ships of war now in our port are, the frigates La Confiance, and La Voltaire, and the sloop of war Salamandre, and the whole having on board between 7 and 800 Blacks taken from Guadeloupe. The frigates La Cockade, and La Romaine, and the sloop of war Le Cerf, are hourly expected.

We are informed, that it was intended to land these blacks at Carthage, but that the Spaniards would not receive them. On their determination to bring them out to America, one of the squadrons was dispatched back to Guadeloupe, for orders relative to the disposition of the black prisoners; and it is supposed they will remain in this port till such orders shall be received.

It is also said, that the poor wretches on board these vessels are almost in a state of starvation—and that application has been made for supplies, to be paid for in Bills drawn on the First Consul. Provisions, they say, must be had. If the paper offered in payment will not be accepted, what is to be done? Perhaps, at this time, it would be advisable in our government to become indebted for Buonaparte. This would please this powerful man, and perhaps prevent his future power and vengeance from being directed against us.

The reports of Saturday evening, in consequence of orders having been given to some of the independent corps to hold themselves in readiness, and prepare for battle, are truly laughable. It was stated as the cause of these orders, that the Commander of the French squadron had threatened to fire on the town, and take provisions per force. That it was an insult on his nation to refuse the Consul's paper. Another report was, that the blacks

had been offered at so much a head, in exchange for provisions—and if not taken, the town was to be bombarded! A third report was, that the French commodore made a proposition to land the blacks, and let them shift for themselves—this was also refused, and the town was to be laid in ashes!

The fact is, we are informed, that some disposition was discovered on the part of the blacks, to rise and force a landing. This circumstance was communicated to the Mayor of the city, who no doubt thought proper, in case of such an attempt, to have the military in readiness to oppose the landing on our shores of a set of men so much to be dreaded—men inured to plunder and familiar with the most bloody massacres—and ripe for every species of cruelty.

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,  
TUESDAY MORNING, August 31.

### POLITICAL HYPOCRACY.

In ancient times it was the fashion for all to assume the appearance of sanctity, whatever might be the state of their heart. The Roman emperors, before they commenced a war, the object of which was to murder and pillage their neighbors—to sack towns and desolate provinces, never failed to consult the "Immortal Gods." At the days of chivalry, the ruling passion of the knights and barons of those times, was a superstitious regard to religion and the fair sex. But since French philosophy has endeavored to change the general opinion of mankind on these points—ridiculing all religion as priestcraft—and reducing the sex to mere instruments of sensual gratification, the civilized world have changed the objects of their pursuit.

Now, *wealth* and *power* are the idols of general worship—and the candidate for these, if destitute of the qualities necessary to obtain them, must affect others that will ensure him success. In popular governments, the direct road to them is through the suffrages of the people. To them, of course, the demagogue must address himself, in order to obtain the object of his wishes. Ashamed to avow his real motives, he conceals and disguises them, and assumes the appearance of virtues, which he is conscious of not feeling. He plays a part—he uses a language, calculated to insinuate himself into the popular affections. He clamours loudly for their "rights and liberties," when all the time it is his own interest, his own advancement at which he is directly aiming.

There is a circumstance mentioned in the New Testament, which cannot fail to remind the attentive reader of the character of a *modern patriot*. When Mary, the sister of Lazarus, under the influence of the deepest gratitude, love and veneration for the Saviour of the world, poured on his sacred head a box of "precious ointment," a certain "disciple," who from another evangelist, appears to have been Judas Iscariot, reproached her with "profusion," and demanded, "why this waste—for this ointment might have been sold for much and given to the poor?" But, says another of the sacred historians, "He said this, not because he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief, and carried the bag, and kept in his hands whatever was put therein."

[Cont. Ad.]

### THE GRAND CAUCUS.

#### SCENE I.

A LARGE HALL.—Enter  
SQUIRE MUSKO, JUSTICE.—Alone:  
To be, or not to be, that is the Question.

Whether it is nobler, in the mind  
To bear the stings of an outrageous  
Conscience,

Or by a halter, end them.  
Hah! that is Verbe, but the Metre  
is bad.—Metre! Metre! What is Me-  
tre? (Looks into his pocket-diction-  
ary.) Ah! Metre signifies Measure!—  
But Measure, may be too long, or  
too short, just like a HALF BUSHEL,  
which may be too big, or too little.—  
(Here he looks serious and dejected,  
as if under deep conviction, or

corroding mortification, from cruel  
disappointment, but at length bursts  
forth, into the following Rhapsody:

"Brutus, thou reasonest well!  
"Else whence, this pleasing hope,  
this fond desire,  
"This longing after Office!!  
"Tis Hell itself, that fires within  
me."

(Much disturbed.)

Enter SQUIRE QUORUM and SIMON  
SNEAK, (who had been listening to  
the soliloquy) abruptly—

SIMON SNEAK.—Ah! Squire Jus-  
tice, had my voice and influence pre-  
vailed, you should not have had cause  
for complaint; the summit of your  
ambition should have been attained!  
Alas! your vices, (I beg your pardon,  
Sir, I meant to say virtues,) are not  
sufficiently known by our party, other-  
wise you would not have been put off  
with the paltry Title of Squire, and  
exalted only to the Seat of Justice,  
where any knave or fool may be placed  
and thought nothing of.

SQUIRE QUORUM.—What Squire  
Musko! Did you aspire to be Senator  
of the State as well as Treasurer?—  
What have become of all the fine tales  
you used to tell the people of this  
county? You have imposed on them,  
but not on me. I saw into all your  
views of Aristocratical Grandeur!! I  
always thought Friend Simon a snake  
in the grass, but never supposed he  
would have prostituted himself so far  
as to have voted for you as a Senator,  
and I dare say, if it had not been for  
his *best* Colleague, we should have  
been cursed with all your vices and  
folies for five years. (Here Musko  
began to choke with the workings of  
a guilty conscience, but at length burst  
forth into most intolerable abuse and  
threats, but upon the interposition of  
Sneak and others who were just enter-  
ing, this man of Billingsgate-fame  
was appeased, and began to assume a  
pious countenance as the natural  
deformity of his heart could admit,  
and to prepare himself to make a  
speech to the convention.

#### SPEECH.

SQUIRE JUSTICE.—  
"Friends and Candidates welcome!  
for this proof—  
"Of your alliance, thanks—On every  
call,  
"Whether we need your Counsel or  
your Arms.  
"Joyful I see your ready zeal displays  
"Virtues which Hell itself cannot  
corrupt.—  
"I mean not to declaim: the occasion  
told  
"Speaks its own import, and the  
times dispatch,  
"All waste of words forbids."  
All—Ah, Ah, Dispatch, let Dis-  
patch be the order of the day.

SQUIRE JUSTICE.—Well my most  
loyal Confederates, give me leave to  
observe, that for the dispatch of our  
dearest "Interests and Happiness," I  
nominate myself Secretary pro tempore  
(here there was a difference of opinion,  
but finally an accommodation took  
place, and it was agreed, that the  
Squire's vanity should be gratified,  
tho' he never could write ten words  
of English, and that he should be act-  
ing Secretary and \* \* \* the nomi-  
nal Secretary.)

SQUIRE J.—I am sorry to observe  
to this body of right honorable elect-  
ors, that one of our last Delegates has  
not been so honorable as to submit to  
the views of our Sect, and has had the  
most consummate effrontery to declare  
himself an independent man, and will  
think for himself—I appeal to you,  
Brethren, if this be right or consistent  
with our principles; for the grand  
Lama has declared, through our dear  
friend the Aurora man, "that the Red  
will justify the Means." Our objects  
were important. He should have done  
as we ordered him, without regard to  
the Means, instead of which, he acted  
as if he was a Freeman and not in our  
service at all—This will never do—  
The greatest and best of the three  
Toms might now have been pining on  
M—nti—lo, or buried in the Tomb  
of Contempt, had not the Republi-  
cans acted otherwise, and obeyed his  
orders—I move therefore that this  
Man of independent Sentiments be no  
longer supported by our party.

SQUIRE QUORUM.—I second the  
motion, and to preserve the order of  
the day I nominate myself to supply  
the place of this presumptuous Apol-

tate, and pledge myself to do as I am  
told—As to you, Squire Musko, if I'm  
elected, you shall not be Treasurer,  
for if it had not been for your villain-  
ous pretensions to that office, I should  
now have been fingering the cash, and  
in the command of the strong box.

SQUIRE J.—You are a d—d im-  
pudent fellow, and tho' I hate you,  
as I do the Light, as our affairs are in  
a critical situation, I now pledge my-  
self to this my Convention, that I will  
support Squire Quorum.—All—  
Huzza! Huzza! for Squire Quorum.  
He is the Lad for us—He can ride a  
Horse, sell a Horse, or swap a Horse  
with any He in the land; Ah! and is  
cunning in all manner of traffick from  
a Wheel-barrow even up to an old  
two-wheel'd Carriage.

SNEAK.—Ha! Ha! Ha!

D. BRAGWELL, Junr.—Gent'men,  
I nominate Oh'dum Bragwell, Esq.,  
as a Candidate.—He is my Daddy—I  
always thought him the greatest Par-  
son in the Land.—Oh! if you were to  
hear what he did in his day, in the  
old anti-revolutionary time, you would  
be amazed: I'm sure, I have heard  
him tell them 550 times.

SQUIRE J.—Did you ever hear him  
tell the fate of his old Ram on board  
the *Fox Sloop of War*?

BRAGWELL, Junr.—(In a pet) No! I  
dare say, you have heard a great  
many Lies—I have heard him give  
General Washington his own in his  
own house and by his own fire-side,  
and I'm sure this is a proof of his  
biggim and attachment to the grand  
cause, as well as his Boldness.

SNEAK.—Ah! Ah! that's your sort.  
SQUIRE MUSKO.—My dear Confe-  
derates, I can vouch for this young  
gentleman's Daddy, he is true to our  
Cause—I know he thinks "Tom Jef-  
ferson, Tom Paine and Tom McKain,  
the three greatest Toms in the world."

W. BROWNOW.—With all due sub-  
mission to your Honor, Mr. Justice  
(Squire Justice I mean) your Donati-  
on to our Church has had great weight  
with some of us, and tho' some may  
think it flowed not from pure Religion,  
I confess it made a deep impression on  
my heart, I have paid respect ever  
since to every thing you have said, but  
does Oh'dum Bragwell read and be-  
lieve in Paine's Age of Reason? If so,  
I must be bold to confess, I do not  
like to trust such men! For we are  
told in the Scripture; I believe it is  
in the book of Chronicles, that when  
the ruling men followed after Baal-  
peor and other strange Gods (I do  
not recollect whether they had "one  
God or twenty Gods") Calamity came  
upon the land, but when the ruling  
men worshipped the *true God*, all the  
people followed the example and were  
united and happy at home and respect-  
ed abroad.

SIMON SNEAK.—Pish! Pshaw! Why now, Brother Brownow, I am  
amazed to hear you talk in this strange  
way, in this our *enlightened Day and  
Generation*. The comparison between  
us and the Israelites, the chosen peo-  
ple of God, will by no means hold  
good! Here we have Sects of Christi-  
ans who would never agree to have  
those of other Sects to rule over them!  
So do you see, to promote harmony  
and prevent quarrelling among us  
*Christians*, we had better have men  
of no Religion at all to rule over us—  
Though Mr. Bragwell may have made  
little slips now and then in FA-  
MILY MATTERS, what is that to us,  
they will neither break my leg, nor  
steal my purse!!!

SQUIRE JUSTICE.—Ah! Simon! Si-  
mon, I always thought you a smart  
man for a fool, but this reasoning I  
who can withstand it! why it is like  
Jefferson himself—

W. BROWNOW, well! I must sub-  
mit and yield to your wifer heads, but  
I am sure it is not Scripture.

SNEAK.—It is Reason, sir, and that's  
enough—Does not Squire Justice say  
so?

SNEAK (aside) should Brownow  
revolt, we shall have to flatter him as  
we did Brother Works on the 23d  
February, a little flattery made him  
turn a staunch Democrat, and Squire  
Justice's bank note made him fire hot—  
oh! flattery's a fine thing "They little  
know mankind, who doubt its opera-  
tion" 'tis the key, that opens the vic-  
ket of the human heart."

W. BROWNOW.—(aside) it can't be  
Scripture, that's clear.—Oh! I wish  
these men may not reason me and Bro-

ther W. out of  
on—That bank  
I wish I'd neve  
Squire's Jus  
get our truly  
in W. Sneaku  
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ther W. out of our Senses and Religion—That bank note turned my head, I with I'd never seen it.

**Squire Justiss.**—Let us not forget our truly and well beloved Cousin W. Sneakup, Esq. We all know his profound Qualifications! He can by spelling a little now and then read the Aurora, the book of all useful knowledge, which you know my friends teaches us all our Arts and Sciences, viz. Circumvention, Fraud, Seduction, Mendacity, &c. &c. and always keeps in our view the grand principle "the End will justify the means."

1st. He is ever ripe and ready for any of our Plans, and is my most humble servant, which I hope I may say is no small recommendation to you my friends.

2d. He did not vote for Kelly's Laws. Sneak (aside) good reason why, he thought it would be unpopular to appear on the Votes and Proceedings, and to avoid voting, sneaked out of the House, knowing by this he might gain something and could lose nothing.

3d. He has some mother wit, which is better than learning. Ah, enough! enough! He is the man for us. Oh! the happy days of the Goths and Vandals! Down with your book learning men. Give us Men who can make any Law, we shall then be safe, they will not make laws to hurt us. All—Amen—Amen—Huzza for Billy Sneakup, Esq.

**Squire Justiss.** Well! so far we have come on pretty smoothly with only a little pleasant jarring now and then! Who shall we have for our 4th Man?

**SIMON SNEAK.**—Who? why Lord Cockdoodle-doo. All, Ah! Ah! Let us have Squire Cockdoodle-doo. He can grog us, and oyster us, and speech us, and coax us, and flatter us, and hands with us too.

**Squire Q.**—I don't much like my Lord Cockdoodle-doo. He was no friend of mine, and I suspect Musko, he was a little hypocritical towards you in the treasury affair.

**SQ. JUST.**—That and some other matters have made some impressions on me not to be forgotten. He is not altogether the thing, but as he is necessary to our party, we must smother our indignation, and take him in, else perhaps he will join the old Tories. I have long been afraid a little cool reflection would change his opinion, and make him tired of his Tom, Dick and Harry Company. His votes and interest may turn the scale against us, let us take him in. All, Ah! Ah! Ah! Friends! shall the Candidates stand thus?

**W. Sneakup, Esq.**  
**Olban Bragwell, Esq.**  
**Squire Quorum, Esq.**  
**Lord Cockdoodle-doo, Esq.**

All, ay! ay, these are the men to promote our interest and happiness.

**Sneak.**—I move that the thanks of this chosen self created Convention be returned to Squire Musko Justiss for his great Zeal, Patriotism and democratic labours, tho' on the full tide of his successful experiments, he may have displayed a little *Antisocial Grandeur*. All—Amen—Amen—We thank you Squire Musko Justiss.

All go out huzzing, excepting Musko.

Curtain falls.—Musko alone in his arm chair. "The world should not contain me. My right hand should grasp the East and my left the West—I'd kick the Scales of Justice to the burning Regions of the South, and I'd hurl all Judges and their Laws to the frozen Regions of the North.—These Laws, these cursed laws, I hate them.

Our Wills should be out Laws, We'll not have Laws,  
We then shall all be Freeman.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.  
**EDWARD HALL.**  
Queen-Anne's County, }  
19th of August, 1802. } 8w—33.

**WANTED**  
An Apprentice to the  
Printing Business. Apply  
this Office.

## EASTON ACADEMY.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the respective Departments in this Institution are again filled with suitable Professors; and that the several Schools will be opened on Monday the 13th day of September, when the present vacation will expire.

The reverend Francis Barclay hath been appointed Principal in the Institution and Professor of the Languages:

Mr. Charles Emory hath been appointed Vice-Principal therein and Professor of Mathematics, Geography and History:

And Mr. Edward Markland hath been continued Professor of the English Language, Writing and Arithmetic.

The Learning, Qualifications, and Character of the different Professors entitle them to the greatest share of public Respect; and the Parents and Guardians of the neighboring Children may be assured that the utmost attention shall be given to the Moral and Education of the Scholars who may be placed in the Seminary.

By order of the Board,  
**NS. HAMMOND, Sec'y.**  
Easton, 30th Aug. 1802. 6w33

## MARYLAND.

**ALL** persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickemeco Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

**BENJAMIN CRAFT.**  
**WILLIAM CRAFT.**  
**SAMUEL PHILIPS.**  
**HUGH CRAFT.**

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.  
2mo

**ALL** persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.

**DAVID SHIPPEY.**

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.

## To be Rented.

**AND** possession given on the 1st of January next ensuing, Two Farms, lying in Caroline county.

No. 1 situated on the head of Rowling Creek, is divided into three shifts, and contains in each shift by estimation one hundred and sixty thousand Corn Hills. There is on this farm an excellent apple orchard, with all the necessary buildings either for stock or grain, also a dwelling house in tolerable repair.

No. 2 adjoins the former, and is also divided into three shifts, and contains in each about sixty thousand corn hills. The houses on this farm are but indifferent. The soil of both of these farms are extremely well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, rye, &c. and have the advantages of being situated near to the waters of Chop-tank river, also within a small distance of a grist mill. Any person inclined to rent, may view the premises by applying to the tenants on the land, viz. Mr. Jones on the former, and Mr. Rumble on the latter, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Easton; but in order to save trouble none need apply but those I am either personally acquainted with, or such as can procure satisfactory recommendations. Liberty will be given to feed wheat this fall.

**JOHN STEVENS, Junr.**

August 24, 1802.

N. B. I will sell on moderate terms, or exchange either of the above farms, for property in Easton or Talbot county.

**J. S. Junr.**

## To be Rented

**FOR** the ensuing year the Dwelling House & Lots adjoining, containing 21 acres of Land, late the property of the Rev. John Bowie. For terms apply to

**JAMES BOWIE, Adm'r.**

August 23, 1802. 4w—32.

**B L A N K S**

For Sale at this Office.

## To be Sold on the Premises

**ON** Saturday the 11th of September next, at public vendue, at the hour of twelve, about one hundred and twenty acres of Land, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles river; and one mile and a half from St. Michael's, late the property of Mr. Thomas Ashcroft, deceased. For the luxuries with which Miles river abounds, no farm is better situated than the one now offered to the public, both for abundance and convenience to the water. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months, with bond and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

**Henry Banning.**

**Hugh Sherwood.**

**Perry Spencer.**

**William B. Smith.**

**John Dawson.**

**Commis-**

**sioners.**

## Notice.

**THIS** is to give Notice that the subscriber, of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of Edward Halsey, Esq. late of the said County, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibited the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1802.

**JOHN FLEMING,**  
Executor.

## Postponement of Sale.

## Public Sale.

**ON** the 10th day of Sept. next, the subscriber will offer upon the premises, on a credit of nine and twelve months, (to the highest bidder) with interest from the day of sale,

**ALL** the Right, Title, Interest and Estate of Mr. Robins Chamberlain, in that valuable Farm and Seat of Land, known by the name of Peach Blossom, together with the lands adjoining and at present constituting a part of Peach Blossom Estate purchased by said Chamberlain of Mrs. Anna Maria Hollyday, and by him mortgaged to a certain Daniel Carroll of Baltimore county—containing together by estimation, between five and six hundred acres. About two thirds of this land is cleared, upon which are a variety of very valuable improvements, such as a large commodious Brick Dwelling-House and Kitchen in complete repair, and calculated for the accommodation, both as to convenience, & embellishment, of almost any family, an ever's house almost new, with every necessary farm house that can be mentioned,—two large apple orchards in full bearing, besides a great variety of other excellent fruit. About thirty acres of the cleared land is in timothy and rough meadow, which produces good crops of hay annually, and there are at least 30 more that might be reclaimed with the ordinary expence of ditching, and made equal to any for the growth of timothy in the state of Maryland.

If required, for the accommodation of purchasers, the above estate will be sold in three separate lots, the outlines of which will be shewn on the day of sale, upon the premises, and described upon a plat that will be prepared for the occasion.

A more minute description is at this time supposed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are inclined to purchase would wish to view the lands, those disposed to do so, may at any time, previous to the day of sale, avail themselves of the opportunity by calling on the subscriber.

**JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.**

July 31, 1802. 4w—29.

N. B. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1803, with one hundred bushels of seed wheat loan in corn ground.

## JOHN STEVENS, JUNR.

## APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST.

Next door to the new market house, and fronting Dover street, has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. which in addition to his former stock makes an extensive and complete assortment; amongst which are the following.

Aether,	Ol: Amyg Dulc,
Alum,	Anili,
Aloes,	Caryophyl,
Aq: Fortis,	Juniper,
Argent Vivum,	Succini,
Bals: Canada,	Mentha: Pepectin,
Copaiba,	Oliva,
Peru,	Ricini,
Tolu,	Viridol,
Borax,	Rad: Columb,
Bougies,	Spigelia:
Cantharides,	Gentian,
Coccollella,	Jalap,
Cort: Aurant,	Ipecac,
Per: Rub,	Rhei,
Per: Flav,	Hellebor Nig:
Per: Pal,	Serpent: Virgin,
Crem: Tart,	Sennek,
Ess: Burgamot,	Sacc: Saturo,
Lemon,	Sal: Glau,
Lavend,	Nitri,
Marshalle,	Conu cervi vol,
Flor: Benzoin,	Rochelle,
Chamam,	Ammon Crud,
Sulphur,	Lemon,
Zinc,	Sapo: Castillei,
Rol: Senniz,	Semen: Anili,
Grana: Paradisi,	Cardamon: min,
Gum Ammon,	Spt: Cornu Cervi,
Arabic,	Saf: amon,
Affasot,	Nitri Dulc,
Camphor,	Vol: aromat,
Myrrh,	Torebinthine,
Opium,	Spongia,
Gauic,	Succin: Glycyrr,
Kino,	rhiza,
Galls,	Sant: Rub,
Magnesia Alb,	Tart Vitriol,
Manna Flak,	Verdegis,
Com,	Sago,
Merc Corros sub,	Tapinca,
Calom ppt,	Pearl Barley,
Præcip,	

Orange Flower Water, Rose Water, and Lavender Water; Al-spice, Ginger, race and ground; Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, French Cordials, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Teeth Brushes, Dentrifice, Wash Ball, Hair Powder, Pomatum, Spanish and Carolina Indigo.

## ALSO.

Gallipots, Vials assorted, Surgeons Pocket cases of Instruments.

## —LIKEWISE—

Shop Furniture from 1-2 2. to 2 gallons, Glass Martars, Gruated Measures, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and a large and general assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drugg and Medicinal line.

## ON MODERATE TERMS.

Those who think proper to favor him with their custom may depend on receiving Genuine Drugs, and at the most reduced prices.

Letters per mail or otherwise duly attended to.

A youth of twelve or fourteen years of age, of reputable connections will be taken apprentice to the above business.

**J. S. Junr.**

Easton, August 17, 1802.

## Notice.

In virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on Friday the 30th day of September next, at the present dwelling of the subscriber,

**ALL** the personal estate of John Wyn Harrison, deceased, remaining unsold on the following Terms:—The purchaser shall have a credit of two Months for all sums above ten Dollars—but before a removal of the property He shall give bond with approved security—and for every sum of ten dollars or under, He shall pay cash on the delivery.

All creditors of said John W. Harrison, deceased are hereby desired to exhibit their claims to the subscriber legally attested on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a dividend of the personal estate.

**SOPHIA HARRISON,**  
Executrix.

24th August, 1802.



## Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton,  
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and  
James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that  
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their  
appointment, will in future keep ac-  
cording to the following MEDI-  
CINES, which are in high esteem,  
and general use throughout the United  
States, many of them being sold cheaper  
than the Drugs of which they are com-  
pounded, could be purchased at a retail  
store.

## HAMILTON'S Essence & Extract of Must- ard;

A safe and effectual remedy for  
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,  
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-  
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the  
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both  
in a fluid state and in pills, and thus ex-  
cellently adapted both for external and in-  
ternal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and  
by insensible perspiration, expelling the  
superfluous and morbid humors; they are  
highly cordial to the stomach, create ap-  
petite, aid digestion, remove flatulency,  
and cold or windy complaints in the sto-  
mach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to  
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,  
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-  
ing and dissolving quality, remove the most  
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-  
ness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled  
face, head ache, indurated breasts,  
white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and  
will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet  
or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-  
cine should be prescribed with equal success  
in such a variety of cases, but this sur-  
prise will cease when it is recollected that  
all those complaints result from the same  
cause—a flow of the circulation of the  
lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-  
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn,  
Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-  
ons you call Hamilton's Essence or Ex-  
tract of Mustard, which I believe has  
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism  
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the  
hip joint) under which I had labored for  
a long time, and which had baffled every  
article in the Materia Medica, and every  
mode of treatment received into practice  
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful, you are at liber-  
ty to make it public.

Yours, &c.  
P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South  
Second Street, between Mary and Chris-  
tian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily  
makes oath as follows, namely—that his  
wife, Mary Hover, was so severely af-  
flicted with violent Rheumatism, very  
dangerously situated, the consequence of a  
stroke of cold after lying in, as to be con-  
fined to her bed for several weeks, and was  
at length reduced to the melancholy ap-  
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-  
withstanding the most respectable medical  
advice was followed. Every probable re-  
medy attempted, when seeing several cases of  
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured  
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second  
Street. The first application enabled her  
to walk across the room, and the use of one  
bottle restored her to her usual state of  
health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer  
Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the  
peace for Philadelphia County.

A sure and effectual prevention is worth a  
pound of cure.  
For the prevention and cure of Bilious  
and Malignant Fevers,  
IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly  
mild, so as to be used with  
safety by persons in every  
situation, and of every  
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off  
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-  
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-  
tite—to produce a free perspiration, and  
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-  
tal consequences. A dose never fails to  
remove a cold if taken on its first appear-  
ance—they are celebrated for removing ha-  
bitual costiveness—fickleness at the stomach  
and severe head ache—and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of cli-  
mate.

They have been found remarkably effica-  
cious in preventing and curing disorders  
attendant on long voyages, and should be  
procured, and carefully preserved for use  
by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

## German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily  
removing them, root and branch, without  
giving pain.

## GENUINE Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable  
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-  
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free  
from corrosive and repellent minerals (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled  
efficacy in preventing and removing  
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,  
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-  
ry redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun  
burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian  
Lotion operates mildly, without impeding  
that natural, insensible perspiration, which  
is essential to health, yet its effects are  
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin  
delicately soft and clear, improving the  
complexion, and restoring the bloom of  
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-  
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-  
some one more so.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE

## 'Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation softens and  
strengthens the gums, preserves the ena-  
mel from decay, and cleanses and whitens  
the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimoni-  
ous lime and foulness, which suffered to  
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-  
ly ruin them.

HAHN'S

## Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of  
the eyes, whether the effects of natural  
weakness or of accident, speedily removing  
inflammation, discharges of rheum, dull-  
ness, itching and films on the eyes; never  
failing to cure those maladies which fre-  
quently succeed the small pox, measles, &c.  
fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a  
weak sight. Hundreds have experienced  
its excellent virtues, who nearly depriv-  
ed of sight.

## Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which  
gives immediate and lasting relief in the  
most severe instances.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

## Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-  
medy at one application, and may be used  
with the most perfect safety by pregnant  
women, or on infants a week old, not  
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-  
gerous ingredients whatever, and is not  
accompanied with that tormenting smart  
which attends the exhibition of other re-  
medies.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head  
ache.

## The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the  
Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant pre-  
paration for chapped and sore lips, and  
every blemish and inconvenience occasioned  
by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a  
beautiful rose color and delicate softness  
to the lips.

## INFALLIBLE

## Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-  
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured  
by these drops, after the bark & every  
other medicine has proved ineffectual; &  
not one in a hundred has had occasion to  
take more than one, & numbers not half  
a bottle.

## VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately  
concern, are informed that a fresh  
supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who  
have been cured by this medicine (a great  
proportion of them after the skill of eminent  
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-  
strate its efficacy in expelling the venereal  
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-  
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-  
ful effects which often result from the im-  
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is  
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-  
tion is so gentle that it is given to veneral  
patients in a state of pregnancy, with the  
utmost safety; & performs a cure without  
disturbing the system, or producing any  
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from  
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-  
scription of the symptoms which ob-  
tain in every stage of the disease, with  
copious directions for their treatment,  
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in  
the shortest time and least inconveni-  
ence possible.

## Church's Cough Drops.

## Gowland's Lotion;

## Anderson's Pills.

## Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. of.—21.

## Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Som-  
erset County.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-  
scriber, of Somerset County, hath  
obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset  
County, in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration on the personal estate of William El-  
gates Hitch, late of Somerset County, deceased,  
all persons having claims against the  
said deceased are warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscriber, at or before the 20th day of  
November next; they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day of  
May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH,  
Administratrix.

## Notice,

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber, of Dorchester County,  
hath obtained from the Orphans Court of  
the said County, in Maryland, Letters of  
Administration de bonis non, with copy  
Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of  
John Manning, late of the said County,  
deceased; all persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warn-  
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the  
first day of December next; they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day  
of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.  
6m.—19.

THIS is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Dorchester County,  
hath obtained from the Orphans Court of  
Dorchester County, Letters of Ad-  
ministration on the Personal Estate of  
David Smith, late of said County, de-  
ceased—all having claims against said  
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, on or before first day of  
October next; they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said  
estate.

Given under my hand this first day  
of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r  
of David Smith. 4m.—19.

## James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and acquaintance, that  
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on  
McBridery's wharf, where he proposes  
taking goods on storage, and also trans-  
acting business on commission; he  
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-  
mising punctuality and dispatch in the  
discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

## Public Sale.

On Saturday the 25th of September next,  
will be sold by Auction at Mr. Rich-  
ard Newman's in Centerville,

TWO Valuable Farms adjoining  
each other, called Meagreholm &  
Abley, containing together near seven  
hundred acres, situated in Queen Anne's  
County, four miles from Wye Mill, and  
seven from Centerville: about 250 acres  
are cleared and the rest in woods, the  
greatest part of which is well timbered  
on these farms there are fine orchards  
now in perfection, and comfortable build-  
ings. Mrs. Lewick who lives on the pre-  
mises will show them to any person wish-  
ing to purchase.

Also, another farm situated in Car-  
oline County, called Hobbs Venture, con-  
taining 281 acres, a small part of which  
is cleared and the rest in woods. Mr.  
Gallant Lamar lives on the premises, and  
will show them. One third of the mo-  
ney will be required in hand and the bal-  
ance upon a credit suitable to the par-  
ties.

JAMES GOVAN,  
BASIL BROWNE.

Queen Anne's County, } 7m.—31.  
9th Aug. 1802. }

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber liv-  
ing near the mouth of Patuxent  
river, Saint Mary's County, on the 17th  
inst. a Mulatto Fellow named Nace, a-  
bout 22 years of age, five feet nine or ten  
inches high. Nace, when spoken to, has  
a down look: he has redish eyes, and gene-  
rally wears his hair queued—he crossed  
the Chesapeake by the night that he ab-  
sconded and landed at Meakin's Neck,  
Dorchester County, in company with two  
black fellows, for whom One Hundred  
Dollars Reward is offered by Robert  
Watson and John Hughes in the Wash-  
ington Federalist. They were seen on the  
following day at a Methodist meeting  
near the place where they landed, and it  
is presumed as they were not apprehended  
on that day, they will feel themselves se-  
cure, and continue in the neighborhood.—  
The above reward will be given for se-  
curing the said Nace in any jail, so that  
I get him again, and if brought home all  
reasonable charges will be paid by  
WILLIAM FITZUE.

July 23d. 1802. 6m.—31.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber,  
some time since his black man,  
named Tom Short, he is about five feet 6  
inches high, large boned, square  
built, with a stout nose, on one side of  
which there now remains a large  
scar, the effect of a cut received some  
years ago. He is about fifty years  
old, and rather hard of hearing.  
He was hired the last year to Mr.  
Newman of Centerville, and is now  
supposed to be in the neighborhood of  
Easton. Whoever brings him to the  
subscriber shall receive the above re-  
ward with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN R. SPENCER.

Centerville, Aug. 10th, 1802.

Maryland, &c.

ALL persons interested are hereby  
notified that I intend to prefer  
a petition to the next General Assem-  
bly of Maryland, to enact a Law for  
the purpose of enabling me to erect &  
build a Mill or Mills, to be turned by  
and supplied with the water that may  
run down from the head and branches  
of Choptank River, at or near the  
place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle  
hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC FURNELL.

Caroline County, }  
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